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BOSTON, October 28.

WEDNESDAY last the Great and General Court or Assembly met here, according to Adjournment; and on Friday the House presented the following Answer to his Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the Session, inserted in this Paper the 30th ult.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE house of Representatives have entered into a due consideration of your speech to both houses at the opening of this session; and should have earlier communicated to your Excellency our sentiments thereupon, had not the late sudden and unexpected adjournment prevented it.

We must confess, that after your Excellency had called us together in pursuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, we were in hopes you would have given the assembly time then to have considered the critical state of the province, and determined what was proper to be done at so difficult and dangerous a conjuncture.

YOUR Excellency tells us, that the province seems to be upon the brink of a precipice! A sight of its danger is then necessary for its preservation. To despair of the common wealth, is a certain presage of its fall: Your Excellency may be assured, that the Representatives of the people are awake to a sense of its danger, and their utmost prudence will not be wanting to prevent its ruin.

WE indeed could not have thought that a weakness in the executive power of the province had been any part of our danger, had not your Excellency made such a declaration in your speech: Certainly the General Assembly have done every thing incumbent on them; and laws are already in being for the support of his Majesty's authority in the province: Your Excellency doth not point out to us any defect in those laws; and yet you are pleased to say, that the executive authority is much too weak: Surely you cannot mean, by calling the whole legislative in aid of the executive authority, that any new and extraordinary kind of power should by law be constituted, to oppose such acts of violence as your Excellency may apprehend from a people ever remarkable for their loyalty and good order; tho' at present uneasy and discontented. If then the laws of the province for the preservation of his Majesty's peace are already sufficient, your Excellency we are very sure need not to be told, to whose department it solely belongs to appoint a suitable number of magistrates to put those laws in execution, or remove them in case of failure of their duty hereto. And we hope this important trust will remain with safety to the province where the constitution has lodged it.

YOUR Excellency is pleased to tell us, that declarations have been made and still subsist, that the act of parliament for granting Stamp Duties in the colonies, shall not be executed within this province. We know of no such declarations—If any individuals of the people have declared an unwillingness to subject themselves to the payment of the stamp duties, and chose rather to lay aside all business than make use of the stamp'd papers, as we are not accountable for such declarations, so neither can we see any thing criminal in them: This house has no authority to controul their choice in this matter: The act does not oblige them to make use of the papers; it only exacts the payment of certain duties for such papers as they may incline to use: Such declarations may possibly have been made, and may still subsist, very consistently with the utmost respect to the King and parliament.

YOUR Excellency has thought proper to enumerate very minutely the inconveniences that may arise from the stamp'd papers not being distributed among the people; with respect to some of which your love and concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for ourselves. We cannot think your Excellency would wilfully aggravate our dangers; we are not in particular to be alarmed, as your Excellency seems to be, with the apprehension of the hand of violence being let loose. Your Excellency, upon recollection, will find that all papers relative to Crown matters are exempt from Stamps. The persons of his Majesty's good subjects will still remain secure from injury: That spirit which your Excellency tells us attacks reputations and pulls down houses, will yet be curbed by the Law. The estates of the people will remain guarded from theft or open violence. There will be no danger of force of arms becoming the only governing power. Nor shall we realize what your Excellency is pleased to call a state of general outlawry. This we think necessary to be observed, without a particular consideration of all the consequences, which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if possible, any wrong impressions from fixing in the minds of ill disposed persons, or remove them if already fixed.

YOU are pleased to say, that the Stamp Act is an act of parliament, and as such ought to be observed. This House, Sir, has too great a reverence for the supreme legislature of the nation, to question its just authority: It by no means appertains to us to presume to adjust the boundaries of the power of parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we may without offence, put your Excellency in mind of that most grievous sentence of excommunication solemnly denounced by the church in the name of the sacred Trinity, in the presence of King Henry the Third, and the estates of the realm, against all those who should make statutes, or observe them being made contrary to the liberties of Magna Charta. * We are ready to think that those zealous advocates for the constitution usually compared their acts of parliament with Magna Charta; and if it ever happened that such acts were made as infringed upon the rights of that charter, they were always repealed. ** We have the same confidence in the rectitude of the present parliament; and therefore cannot but be surprized at an intimation in your speech, that they will require a submission to an act as a preliminary to their granting relief from the unconstitutional burdens of it; which we apprehend includes a suggestion in it far from your Excellency's design, and supposes such a wanton exercise of mere arbitrary power, as ought never to be surmised of the patrons of liberty and justice.

FURTHERMORE, your Excellency tells us that the right of the parliament to make laws for the American colonies remains indisputable in *Westminster*: Without contending this point, we beg leave just to observe that the charter of this province vests the General Assembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation; and that this charter has never yet been forfeited. The parliament has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own constitution; they claim no more: Your Excellency will acknowledge that there are certain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the parliament itself cannot divest them of, consistent with their own constitution: among these is the right of representation in the same body which exercises the power of taxation. There is a necessity that the subjects of America should exercise this power within themselves, otherwise they can have no share in that most essential right, for they are not represented in parliament, and indeed we think it impracticable. Your Excellency's assertion leads us to think that you are of a different mind with regard to this very material point, and that you suppose we are represented: but the sense of the nation itself seems always to have been otherwise. The right of the colonies to make their own laws and tax themselves, has been never that we know of questioned; but has been constantly recognized by the King and Parliament. The very supposition that the parliament, though the supreme power over the subjects of Britain universally, should yet conceive of a despotic power within themselves, would be most disrespectful: And we leave it to your Excellency's consideration, whether to suppose an indisputable right in any government, to tax the subjects without their consent, does not include the idea of such a power.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

OUR duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his subjects sacred as his own prerogative; and our love to our constituents and concern for their dearest interests, constrain us to be explicit upon this very important occasion. We beg that your Excellency would consider the people of this province as having the strongest affection for his Majesty, under whose happy government they have felt all the blessings of liberty: They have a warm sense of the honor, freedom and independance of the subjects of a patriot King: They have a just value for those inestimable rights which are derived to all men from nature, and are happily interwoven in the British constitution: They esteem it sacrilege for them ever to give them up; and rather than lose them, they would willingly part with every thing else. We deeply regret it, that the parliament has seen fit to call such an act as the Stamp Act. We flatter ourselves that the hardships of it will shortly appear to them in such a light as shall induce them in their wisdom to repeal it: In the mean time we must beg your Excellency to excuse us from doing any thing to assist in the execution of it: Were we in order to avoid assertions to resolve what we have to say on this head into mere questions, we should with all humility ask, Whether it would be possible for us to add any weight to an act of that most august body the parliament? Whether it would not be construed as arrogance and presumption in us to attempt it? Whether your Excellency can reasonably expect that the house of representatives should be active in bringing a grievous burthen upon their constituents? Such a conduct in us would be to oppose the sentiments of the people whom we represent, and the declared instruction of most of them. They complain that some of the most essential rights of magna charta, to which as British subjects they have an undoubted claim, are injured by it: That it wholly cancels the very conditions upon which our ancestors settled this country, and enlarged his Majesty's dominion, with much toil and blood, and at their sole expence: That it is totally subversive of the happiest frame of subordinate civil government expressed in our charter, which amply secures to the crown our allegiance, to the nation our connection, and to ourselves the indefeasible rights of Britons: That it tends to destroy that mutual confidence and affection, as well as that equality which ought ever to exist among all the majesty's subjects in his wide and extended empire: That it may be made use of as a precedent for their fellow-subjects in Britain for the future to demand of them what part of their estates they shall think proper, and the whole if they please: That it invests a single judge of the admiralty, with a power to try and determine their property in controversies arising from internal concerns, without a jury, contrary to the very expression of magna charta: That no freeman shall be amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage; that it even puts it in the power of an informer to carry a supposed offender more than a thousand miles for trial; and what is the worst of all evils, if his Majesty's American subjects are not to be governed, according to the known stated rules of the constitution, as those in Britain are, it is greatly to be feared that their minds may in time become disaffected; which we cannot even entertain the most distant thought of without the greatest abhorrence. —We are truly sorry that your Excellency has never made it a part of your business to form any judgment of this act, especially as you have long known what uneasiness the most distant prospect of it gave to his Majesty's good subjects in America, and of this province of which you are substituted to be the head and father; had your Excellency thought it proper to have seasonably entered into a disquisition of the policy of it, you would, we doubt not, have seen that the people's fears were not without good foundation; and the love and concern which you profess to have for them, as well as your duty to his Majesty, whose faithful subjects they are, might have been the most powerful motives to your Excellency to have expressed your sentiments of it early enough to those whose influence brought it into being.——

WE cannot help expressing our great uneasiness, that after mentioning some violences committed in the town of Boston, your Excellency should ask this house, whether such proceedings are consistent with the dutiful, humble and loyal representations which we propose should be made: We are sure your Excellency will not expressly charge us with encouraging the late disturbances; and yet in our unspeakable surprize and astonishment, we can't but see, that by fair implication it may be argued from the manner of expression, that an odium was intended to be thrown on the present. We inherit from our ancestors the highest relish for civil liberty, but we hope never to see the time when it shall be

* vide speech, pa 212 ** vide Magna Charta and the Cume in y^e Appendix Vol. 2. Pa 790, 812
†† vide Charter page 1077 ††† See the Act page 53. § page 1050

vide page 170 & 177 vide circular Letter de page 180

exclaim to countenance any methods for its preservation but such as are legal and regular. When our sacred rights are infringed, we feel the grievance; but we understand the nature of our happy constitution too well, and entertain too high an opinion of the virtue and justice of the supreme legislature, to encourage any means of redressing it, but what are justifiable by the constitution. We must therefore consider it as unkind for your Excellency to cast such a reflection on a province whose unshaken loyalty and indissoluble attachment to his Majesty's most sacred person and government was never before called in question, and we hope in God never will again. We should rather have thought your Excellency would have expressed your satisfaction in presiding over so loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violences were committed, before there was time for them to be supported by the arm of civil power, and even while the supreme magistrate was absent, by their own motion raised a spirit and diffused it through all ranks, successfully to interpose and put a stop to such dangerous proceedings.

Your Excellency is pleased to recommend a compensation to be made to the sufferers by the late disturbances.—We highly disapprove of the acts of violence which have been committed; yet till we are convinced that to comply with what your Excellency recommends, will not tend to encourage such outrages in time to come, and till some good reason can be assigned why the losses those gentlemen have sustained should be made good, rather than any damage which other persons on any different occasion, might happen to suffer, we are persuaded we shall not see our way clear to order such a compensation to be made. We are greatly at a loss to know who has any right to require this of us, if we should differ from your Excellency in point of its being an act of justice which concerns the credit of the government. We cannot conceive why it should be called an act of justice, rather than generosity, unless your Excellency supposes a crime committed by a few individuals, chargeable upon a whole community.

We are very sorry that your Excellency should think it needful to intimate that any endeavours have been, and may be used, to lessen your credit with this house. Your Excellency cannot but be sensible that when the popular pulse beats high for privileges, it is no unusual thing for a clamour to be raised against gentlemen of character and eminence. We can assure you that our judgment of men especially those in high stations, is always founded upon our experience and observation. While your Excellency is pleased to make your duty to our most gracious Sovereign, and a tender regard to the interest of his subjects of this province, the rule of your administration, you may rely upon the readiest assistance that this house shall be able to afford you. And you will have our best wishes that you may have wisdom to strike out such a path of conduct, as, while it secures to you the smiles of your royal master, will at the same time conciliate the love of a *free* and loyal people.

The Inhabitants of the Town are desired to take Care that their Molatto and Negro Servants, are not abroad after 9 o'Clock at Night, without their Permit in Writing, as they may depend upon it, that all such Offenders against the Law will be taken up, and committed to the House of Correction.

By Order of the Select Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Boston, October 26, 1765.

Scott & Gill,

HAVE just Imported, and are now selling at their Shop at the Head of the Town Dock;

A General Assortment of Brass, Pewter and Iron Wares; Nails of all sorts; English and German Steel; Smith's Anvils, Hammers and Sledges; Powder, Shott, Lead, Flints, Wool and Cotton Cards; Grindstones of all Sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also Bar and Pigg Iron, Nail Rods and new Iron Hoops, cheap for Cash.

To be Sold by Public Vendue

on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon at the Dwelling House of the late *James Reid*, near the Baptist Meeting House,——Sundry Sorts of Household Furniture, viz. Looking Glasses, Mahogany Chairs Tables and Desks, Feather Beds and Bedding, Pewter, Brass and other Kitchen Furniture some wrought Plate, and a Sorrel hand Chaise. *Oct.* 28 1765.

Sarson Belcher,

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, that he has removed his Shop, from opposite the Sign of the White Horse, to a Shop lately Improved by Mr *Richard Draper* Printer, opposite Mr. *Benjamin Glover's* Vendue, where he continues to Make and Sell Hats of all Sorts as usual.

Vide page 177

Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

Daniel Parker,

GOLDSMITH,

At his Shop next Door to Samuel Grant, *Esq'r, in Union Street*, BOSTON,

A variety of Goldsmiths, Jewellers & Watchmakers Tools and Wares, *viz.*

Cypher'd Earing & button chrisials, with cyphers for ditto
Brilliant earing top & drop christials
Round & square brilliant button stones
Buckle and locket stones
Cypher'd ring stones
Brilliant ditto
Garnet, amethysts, and topaz ring stones
Neat Diamond Rings
Diamond ring sparks
Christial ditto
Neat stone, shoe knee & stock buckles, with beseau broaches
Red & white foyl, ame thyst & topaz ditto
Silver thimbles steel ends
Coral beeds & stick coral for childrens whistles
Best buckle String brushes
Watch christials, main springs, silver pendants, hoorhands, fuzze chains & enamel'd dial plates
Scales and weights
Money ditto
A few neat small pocket dit. with box end beams in shagreen cases
Neat glaziers diamonds
Fine & coarse emery
Thimble stamps
Sand over sand & emery paper
Borax & salt petre

Assortment of files
Penny wts. and grains
A variety of round and squire best fine quality steel shoe & knee shapes and tongues
Forging & raising anvils for tankards, cans and cream pots
Spoon teasts plain ditto
sparhawks or beek irons
Death head and heart in hand ring swages
Plain ditto
Forging and planishing hammers
Hand vises, shears, clock and watch plyers
Polish'd spring ditto
Polish'd draw plates
Common ditto
Fine screw dividers
Steel & stone burnishers
Brass borax boxes
Brass hollowing stamps
Brass & iron rivet wire
Fine iron binding wire
Steel gravers
Freezing punches
Brass blow pipes
Upright drill stocks with bitts, Moulding sand
Sword blades
Turkey oil stones
German ditto
Bohemia polishing stones
Flour of putta, rotten stone, pummice stone
Crucibles, black lead pots

☞ Also may be had at the above SHOP a variety of ready made Plate, Jewellery, &c. cheap for Cash.

Joshua Gardner

and Company,

At the CROWN and COMB, in Cornhill, have just imported in Captain from *London*, a large Assortment of Goods, which they intend to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash, by Wholesale and Retail, VIZ.

A large Assortment of low priz'd middling and superfine Broad Cloths, German Serges, Yorkshire Plains, Bath Beavers, Bearskins, Ratteens, Drapery and Colchester Bayes, Shag Duffles, fine ditto, Blankets, white Flannels, Stript Swanskins, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Collimancoes, flower'd Russels, Everlastings, brocaded Stuffs, Bird eyed ditto, flower'd Venetians, plain and stript Cambletts, Silverets, Brunetts, Mussinets, Chequerets, superfine colour'd Crapes, white Dimity, Fustians, Duroys, silk & worsted Sagathees, Irish Linnens, Irish Sheeting, 7-8 Garlix, Dowlass, Manchester Checks, stript Cottons, Diaper and Damask Table Cloths, cotton Counterpains, Russia and Clouting Diapers, Russia Linnens, 7 8 & yard wide clear Lawns, flower'd Lawns, 7 8 & yard wide Cambricks, thick Muslin, silk linnen and knitting Handkerchiefs, black Barcelona Crevats, black and coloured gauze Handkerchiefs, Furniture Checks, Nonsopretties, Callicoes and Chints, mix'd Bengals, pink and silver purple and silver white and silver Turbens & Tippets, newest fashion crimson and white pucker'd Bonnets, silver and spell Head flowers, plain pucker'd and lac'd Sattin Hats, chip Hats and Bonnets, plain & flower'd Gauze, stript Lutestrings, black Alamodes, black Capuchine Silks, Small Trimmings, black Taffeties, Homers black Velvet, Womens and Childrens Strays, pink sattin Shoes, English worsted ditto, Cherwels, English Worsted, Men Women and Childrens thread cotton and worsted Hose all Colours, Breeches Patterns, black white and pink silk Mitts, glaz'd coloured Lamb Mitts, Mens coloured Ditto, white Lamb and Kid ditto, Ribbons, Pins, Tapes, sewing Silks, Needles, Quality Bindings, London Shoe ditto, Garterings, Silk Ferrets, Stay Cord & Braid, white and brown Buckrams, Wax Threads, Scotch ditto, Stay Laces, Knee Straps, Scarf Twists, Metal and Twist Buttons, Cap Wire, French Necklaces, Black and white Lace, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Wafers, Paper Hangings, horn and ivory Combs, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, with a large Assortment of hard Ware Goods, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

☞ *Choice Sperma Cati Candles, and a few Quintals of Table Fish.*

Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, *Boston*,

Has just imported in the late Ships from *London*, and sells by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, a large Assortment of Goods; among which are the following:

A great Variety of superfine fashionable Cloths middling Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Sergers, Camblets, many Kinds of Worsted and Silk and Worsted Stuffs for Womens Gowns, sprigg'd and plain Sattins, Capuchin Silks and Trimmings, genteel Brocades and other Silks, Blankets, Bayes, Flannels, Wilton Cloths, German Serge, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Drawboys, Cotton Counterpains, Checks, Irish and Hambro Linnens of all Widths, Hosiery, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, a great Variety of very genteel and newest Fashion Bonnets, silk and worsted Damask for Beds, with all sorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to be here enumerated——Also English and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg, a good Assortment of Looking Glasses, Felt and Castor Hats, Hat Trimmings, &c. &c.

Imported in Capt. *Coffin* from *London*, and to be Sold

By Constant Freeman,

At his House in School-Street, just above Mr. *Greswell's* Meeting House;

A great Variety of rich Brocho's, Mussinets, figured Stuffs, Callimancoes and Tammies, Thickfetts flower'd Turbines, Cambletts of various Colours, Russels, red and white Bayes, superfine & Forrest Broad Cloths, Wigan and Manchester Checks, Crapes and Grograms, Womens Tabby and Callimanco Stays, Men & Womens Thread & Worsted Hose, Long Lawns, checkt Handkerchiefs, flower'd Lawns, Quilted Petticoats, Chintzes, Womens Teed Clogs & Shoes, yard wide check'd Venetian Popplins, with a Variety of other Articles, either by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, That he has imported from *London* per Captain *Hunter*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, particularly such as are suitable for the Season; which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap.—Also Paper, Ink Powder, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gunter Scales and Dividers; West-India Pilots; gleared Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a Number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chambers's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

Choice BOHEA TEA,

by the Hundred or smaller Quantity, Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be Sold by

Baker & Bridgham,

At their Shop in Union-Street.

Also, a general Assortment of English Goods, Cutlary Ware, Writing Paper, &c &c *at the lowest Rate for Cash.*

John Cochran

From *Scotland*,

Hereby informs the Public, that he draws Blood in the safest Manner; and likewise draws Teeth and Stumps without breaking or hurting the Jaw; and also cures several other Disorders, too tedious to mention.—He is to be found at his Lodgings at Deacon *Mayo's*, at the Sign of the Stays, opposite the South Door of the Town House, *Boston*.

TO BE SOLD,

A double-deck'd Brig, about 150 Tons Burthen, well built, two Years old, with her Stores as she came from Sea. Enquire of *Samuel Howes*, at Store No 8 on the Long-Wharf.

TUrkey Figs, Currants, very best *French* Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flask Oyl in half Chests, Gun Powder Shot, Hemp, English Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklingburgs, Cabrigs, London and Poland Starch, long and short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour & Iron, Sperma Cati Candles, Bombs, Hauxhurst and Salisbury Pig Iron.—Also a Quantity of course blew Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Mitteys, Duffils and Duffil Blankering.—Sold by WILLIAM DENNIE, cheap for Cash or Credit, at his store lower End of King Street, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

By Capt. Mulford, from North Carolina, we are informed, that the gentleman appointed distributor of stamps for that province, had resigned his office, on finding how disagreeable it was to the people, who, in general, have shewn as great a dislike to that law, as the inhabitants of any of the other colonies have done.

We hear an Express from the General Assembly of Georgia, has passed through this City for New-York, with Instructions from them, relating to the General Congress now holding there. (a)

NEW-YORK, October 21.

We hear that the Design of establishing in this City a Market, to commence on Wednesday the 23d inst. for all Kinds of HOME-MANUFACTURES meets with universal Approbation; as many were at a Loss to know how to come at what they wanted in these Articles; and it is expected that it will be equally convenient for those who have such Goods on Hand, and that quick Sale and *ready Money* will induce them and many others to increase their Diligence, and bring their Goods to Market.

On Tuesday last arrived the Sloop William, Captain Rivers, in 36 Days from Pensacola; by whom we learn, that ten Sail of Transports, with Troops, (to relieve those on that Station, who are going Home) were arrived there, and that there has been a great Mortality among them, ten or twelve dying of a Day, amongst which, was that gallant and worthy Officer Brigadier General BOLQUET, whose eminent Services, and amiable Character, demand the Tears of his Country and Acquaintance:—He arrived the 23d of August, and died the 2d Day of September. Out of six Officers Ladies, who accompanied them, five were dead, and the other very ill, and not likely to recover. The Place, we are told, is barren and uncomfortable, and as no Trade has been permitted with the Spaniards, 400,000 Dollars having been turned away, the Design and Use of it is not very discernable, unless it be for a Burying Ground.

A *Meeting* of the Friends to *Liberty* and the *English Constitution*, in this City and Parts adjacent, is earnestly desired, by great Numbers of the Inhabitants, in order to form an *Association of all* who are not already *Slaves*, in *Opposition* to all *Attempts* to make them so.

From the Rhode Island Mercury of Monday last.

Mr HALL,

YESTERDAY, being Sunday, upon one of the Posts of the Draw Bridge on the Long Wharf, was seen a spirited Piece. The Author was something sanguine, but however, I am sorry he sign'd his Name Pasquin, i. e. a Libeller, for indeed he expressed no more than the real Sentiments of the Public; and tho' the Stamp Master of Rhode Island read it, scoffed & swaggered he, and every person hissed at in that Piece, must remember, that VOX POPULI *is* VOX DEI.

Phileleutherus.

The following is a Copy of the Piece found, Yesterday Morning, posted up on the Long Wharf.

Liberty and Property, and no EXCISE.

MUCH hath been said in favour of FREEDOM, but Stentor's lungs would fail, and Cicero's eloquence be exhausted, before an abandoned sett of villains, distributed through the towns of America, could be perswaded of the value of it. Nothing but coersive means can do it. Rouse, then, my countrymen, and let them know coersive means shall be used! Shall such a forsworn Villain as the Rhode Island Stamp Master, in open violation of his oath, of his honour, as a member of your community, and of your essential rights and privileges, send for the accursed Stamp-papers, and now bid you kiss his a—e? I say, should he do all this with impunity? Shall he do it and live? Or indeed shall any villain among you purchase any of his damnable trash and live? The first of November is very nigh, let not your courage cool, nor your resentment fail.—Don't be terrified at any thing, let not a few bellowing bullies, the C——l of m—n of w—r, fcare you; they, like the Devil, are chained, and cannot go beyond their limits. Indeed fear nothing but slavery, love your LIBERTY, *and fight for it like men who know the value of it. If you once lose it it never will be regain'd, and children yet unborn will be cursing your memory.*

GOD bless GEORGE *the third, King of Great-Britain, and King and Lord of America. May his reign be long and glorious. God bless the British parliament with a happy and glorious understanding.*

N B. It is Voted and Resolved, by the *respectable Populace*, That out of their body 30 persons be chosen to inspect and see, both by night and day, how many Stamp papers shall be landed out of the Cygnet man of war, and make report to this board.

It is Voted and Resolved, That the C—— of N—— shall use none of them in his office, upon pain of our highest displeasure.

It is Voted and Resolved, That if he will clear out no vessels upon paper without Stamps, that he shall be drove out of Town with a high Hand.

It is Voted and Resolved, by this respectable board, That any merchant clearing out his vessel upon Stamp papers, shall meet with our highest displeasure.

LONDON, August 27. It is said an order will soon be forwarded to suspend the execution of Vice-Admiralty Courts in his Majesty's North American provinces, till the subject of certain appeals from thence shall be discussed in the ensuing grand assembly of the nation.

Extract of a letter from Tunbridge Wells, dated August 23. 1765.

"Yesterday about noon, the happy news of her Majesty's safe delivery of a Prince, by an express to one of the ladies of the Court, gave universal joy to the company here.

Her Majesty has been brought to bed of three Princes, all in the same Month of the Year, and within nine days of each other.

A magnificent suit of furniture is now making for the curious little mare, lately brought from the East-Indies, and presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: she is to be shod with silver.

BOSTON, October 28.

☞ Those who are indebted for this Gazette, either on the Eastern or Western Road, are desir'd to send their respective Balances by the Return of the Posts, or their Papers will be discontinued.

We hear that the Merchants and Friends to America in England, were determined to use their utmost Endeavours the next Session of Parliament, in order to get the Stamp Act Repeal'd.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court met here according to Adjournment; and we hear that most every Member of the Honorable House of Representatives have received Instructions from their Constituents; and that they are of the same Import with those already published.

We hear from Halifax in the Province of Nova-Scotia, that on Sunday the 13th. instant in the Morning, were discover'd hanging on the Gallows behind the Citadel-Hill, the Effigies of a Stamp-man, accompanied with a Boot and Devil, together with Labels suitable to the Occasion, (which we cannot insert, not being favour'd with the same.) This we are informed gave great pleasure and Satisfaction to all the Friends of Liberty and their Country there, as they hope from this instance of their Zeal, the Neighbouring Colonies will be charitable enough to believe that nothing but their dependent situation prevents them from heartily and sincerely opposing a Tax unconstitutional in its nature, and of so destructive a tendency as must infallibly entail Poverty and Beggary on us and our Posterity, if carried into Execution.

By a Vessel arriv'd at Rhode-Island last Week from Maryland, we are inform'd, that some of the People there who wore white Cockades in their Hatts, with the word Liberty thereon, gave such Offence to a Lieutenant of a Man of War, that he insulted them and drew his Sword, which exasperated the People to a Degree, that they strip'd and tied him to a whipping Post, and gave him a very genteel Flagellation.

Friday last being the Anniversary of the Accession of our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the IIId to the British Throne, when He enter'd the Sixth Year of his Reign. On which Occasion his Excellency's Company of Cadets, were muster'd, and perform'd their Firings, and the Guns at Castle William, &c. discharg'd.—The — having unexpectedly left the Town at Noon, and no Orders given for making the usual Provision for drinking the King and Royal Family, the new Ministry, Lord Temple, Mr. Pitt and other Healths, we hear the H—e and C—l (a) agreable to a Vote passed that Afternoon, met for said Purpose at the British Coffee House, and spent the Evening as became loyal Subjects on so joyful an Occasion.

Yesterday Morning departed this Life, the Hon. JOSEPH PYNCHON, Esq; in the 61st Year of his Age. His Funeral will be attended To-Morrow Afternoon, at half after Three, if the Weather permit.

☞ Several Speculations, and Domestic Articles, design'd for this Day's Paper, we are oblig'd to defer.

Mister Kit hand Heder, I post yo Hadvertisement wit I his wite Man to ride for me, if you grant um in yur Kaffee, I shall be kind hand yo'l pledge

CHARLESTOWN.

DESERTED from his Majesty's Service on the 25th Instant, a Servant Man, named *Peter Hakeliah Grevious*, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a sanguine Complexion, with an Attraction of his Head to the Side opposite the *Right*, speaks broken English. As he went off in a Pett, he had not Time to shift his Dress, which was a *French Hat and Wigg*, with an old *red Coat*, which it is supposed he will change in the Country.—Whoever will apprehend the said *Peter*, and bring him to the Subscriber at *Norridgewalk* shall have a *Beaver Skin* Reward by *Chesterfield*

N. B. If he will return to his Duty, and promise Reformation, he will be kindly received, otherwise deem'd a Deserter.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street, on Thursday the 7th of *November* next at X o'Clock, A.M.

Sundry English Goods, a neat Pinchbeck chased Watch, a Variety of Paper Hangings, &c. &c. which may be seen at said Place the Day before the Sale. *October 26, 1765.*

European and India Goods, imported and to be Sold by *Jonathan Jackson*, at his Store in *Newbury Port*.—Where he will supply Country Traders and others, upon as good Terms for Cash, as can be had at *Boston* or *Portsmouth*.

TO-MORROW, at XI o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the King's Head Tavern, Head of *Hancock's* Wharf;

THE Schooner *Fortune*, double-deck'd, now lying at Mr *Lee's* Wharf, at the North Part of *Boston*, burthen 100 Tons and an half, all new found, excepting the Sails, and may be fitted for the Sea in a few Days, being a fine well built Vessel. *N. B.* The Inventory of her Appurtenances may be seen any Day before the Sale at Mr. *Deshon's* Vendue Room.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday next, at the Shop lately improved by *W. T. Kilby*,

A Number of Brass Kettles, Fire Arms, Iron Ware, two large Sea's Beams, & Weights, with a Number of other Articles—The Sale to begin at Three of the Clock.

Choice West India Rum,

To be sold by POOL & CLARKE, at their Store lower End *Green's* Wharff;

Where may be had, Lisbon and Payal Wines, New-England Rum by the Quantity or single Cask, new Flour, a small Parcel Sugars, Coffee, Cotton, &c. &c.

Any Gentleman bound on a long Journey, to New York or Philadelphia, by inquiring of the Printers may hear of a most extraordinary fine Saddle Horse to be sold very reasonable; which with the greatest Ease and Pleasure to the Rider is capable of performing such a Journey in a very short Time.—(warranted sound)

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next,

A great Variety of European Goods, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Checks, superfine Irish Holland & Garlix, Calicoes, Callimancoes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Houshold Furniture, of sundry Sorts, a Mohogany Desk, Black Walnut ditto, a Desk and Book Case, Looking Glasses, Tables, Wearing Apparel, &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings,

CHAISE of Drawn Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, Silk Gowns, Silk quilted Petticoats, crimson Cloth Ridinghood, Womens new Stays, Stay Laces, Capuchin Silk, Facings, Gold and Silver Lace, Bedtick, Chex, Irish Linnens, Genoa Velvets, Shapes, Silk knit Patterns, Silk Hose, Cravats, Threads, plated Decks, Broad Cloths, Duffels, Plushes, Callimancoes, Grograms, Caps, worsted Hose, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Paper, Mustard, Snuff, Indigo, Decanters, Jelly Glasses, Salts, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

A general Assortment of European Goods suitable for the Season: Houshold Furniture, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening,

CHEST of Drawn Tables, Desks, Feather Beds, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Checks, Garlix, Irish Linnens, Bedtick, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens Hose, Mens Silk Hose, Small Arms, a very good Tune Piece, &c. west Fashion.

☞ NO Entries from the Custom-House this Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last Eighteen Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. One.

High Water at Boston, for the ensuing Week:

Monday, 18 m. aft.	11	Friday, 56 m. aft.	2
Tuesday, 8 m. aft.	12	Saturday, 12 m. aft.	3
Wednesday, 57 m. aft.	12	Lord's-day, 7 m. aft.	4
Thursday, 44 m. aft.	1	Full ● this Day.	

(a) House & Council (a) vide page 180

* Govern. Barnard See the Act page 53.

† Commanders of Men of War

‡ Governor

‖ Collector of Newport ¶¶

The STAMP ACT, to be Sold by EDES and GILL.

Just Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash; by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in BOSTON,
A large Assortment of English and India Goods, fit for all Seasons, viz.

Broad Cloths, German Serges, Kersey and plain Beaver Coating and Bearskins of most Colours, with Trimmings suitable for the same; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Assortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Satin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendents, and a genteel Assortment of Ribbons. Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, scarlet crimson black and cloth coloured Tassety Persians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women and Children, Irish Hollands, sprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Russels, Chinces, Worsted Georgams, yard & half yard Poppling, Capuchins Silks, scarlet pink and black Sattins, Kerseys, Bayes and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap, Womens best *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes, at 30s. O. T. by the single Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the single Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.

N. B. Likewise choice BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or less Quantity, with great Encouragement to licensed Persons; and by the single Pound at one Dollar, the half Pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a Pound at Eleven and three pence: Also the very best Hyson Tea, at Ten Pounds O.T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per Pound.

N. B. All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the best Kind; and if otherwise will be taken back, and the Money returned by the said *Jolley Allen*. £0

Cash given for FLAX-SEED, by *Hugh Tarbox*, at his Warehouse near the Golden Ball.

William Fisher,

In CORNHILL,
Has imported in the last Ships from *London*,
A fresh Assortment of English GOODS, which he sells at the cheapest Rates.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Anderson,

At the Store on Treat's *Wharff*;
A fresh Assortment of Goods, imported in the last Ships from *LONDON*.

To be LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Hanover-Street, near the Blue Ball, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a good large Shop fronting the Street, with a large Yard and a good Well of Water. There are two or three Back Stores belonging to the same, and other Conveniencies. For further Particulars, enquire of Edes & Gill.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Joseph Larkin, late of Charlestown, Chairmaker deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Larkin *of said Charlestown, Administrator on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.* Charlestown, October 18 1765.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of *Samuel Kendall*, late of Woburn, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their accounts to the Rev. *Samuel Kendall* of *New Salem*, to *Josiah Kendall* of *Lancaster*, or to *Benjamin Brooks* of *Woburn*, or to either of them, who are appointed for the settling of said Estate.

Samuel Kendall,
Josiah Kendall,
Benjamin Brooks.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ.
A likely Negro Woman about 22 Years of Age, who can be well recommended; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

LONDON Printed,
[BOSTON, Re-printed and Sold opposite the Probate-Office in Queen-Street.]
(Price *Half-a-Pistareen.*)

OPPRESSION.

A POEM,

By an AMERICAN.

With NOTES, by a NORTH BRITON.

To see such crimes, and in so good a reign,
What hoops of iron can my spleen contain.

☞ As the above POEM, is wrote with peculiar spirit, and shows at large the causes from whence our public calamities proceed; we hope at the present juncture it will require nothing further to recommend it to the notice of every free born son of *AMERICA*.

A Parcel of IRISH LINNENS,
just imported, and to be sold very low, by

Lewis & Bant,

At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Consignment Where also may be had.
A general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season.

TO BE SOLD,

A small deck'd Schooner, about 13 or 14 Tons Burthen, almost new, well built and found, fit for Winter Fishing, and is a very good Sailor; now lying at Mr. *John Peel*'s Wharf:—Any Person minding to purchase, may apply to said *Peel*.

All Persons Licensed to sell Tea, Coffee and China Ware in the County of *Middlesex*, are hereby notified to pay their several Excise's, due for the last half Year, on the 5th Day of *November* next. Attendance will be given at the usual Place, by

JOHN WHITE, *D. Farmer.*

Charlestown, October 19. 1765.

N. B. All Accounts must be sworn to.

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of Charles Sigourney, *late of* Boston, *deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* John Baker *and* Daniel Sigourney, *Administrators to said Estate.* ☞ *To be Sold, a Dwelling-House at* New-Boston, *with all the Utensils belonging thereto. For further Information, inquire of said Administrators.*

THIS is to inform the Publick, That *DAVID SYMONDS* living near the Rev. Dr. *Mayhew*'s Meeting House, has a genteel Coach fit for Funerals for Children. Constant Attendance is given at *Eight Shillings* per Funeral by him. *N. B.* Said *Symonds* has to dispose of a Chariot and a second-hand Chaise.

A House pleasantly situated at New-Boston, with convenient Accommodations for a Gentleman, lately in the Occupation of Mr. *Joseph Waldo*, to be Lett: Inquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. Samuel Bacon, *late of* Salem, *in the County of* Essex, *Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accompts to* Jonathan Orne *and* George Smith *of said* Salem, *Executors to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.*

Salem, August 21. 1765.

The Subscriber hereby Notifies all Persons licensed to sell Tea, Coffee and China Ware, in the County of *Essex*, that he will attend to receive the Duties arising on said Articles on Monday the 11th Day of November at Major *Moriss* at Haverhill; Tuesday the 12th at Mr. *William Davenport*'s at Newbury-Port; Thursday the 14th at Mr. *Treadwell*'s at Ipswich; Friday 15th at Mr. *Tarbox*'s at Gloucester; Monday the 18th at Mrs. *Abigail Pratt*'s at Salem; and Tuesday the 19th at Major *Reed*'s at Marblehead;—all those who do not give their Attendance at the Times and Places above mentioned, are desired to settle the same with me at my House near the Great Town South End Boston, in Order to prevent further Trouble.

JOHN HASKINS, *Farmer.*

TO BE LETT.

A commodious Shop, opposite to the West End of the Town House, Boston.—Enquire at the London Book-Store, *King-Street.*

Choice Raisins,

To be Sold by *JOHN BRADFORD*, at his Store Near the Draw-Bridge.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Richard Johnson* late of *Lynn*, deceased, are desired forthwith to pay what is from them respectively due, unto *Benjamin Johnson*, of said *Lynn*, Administrator to said Estate. *Lynn, Oct.* 12. 1765.

We the Subscribers Commissioners appointed by the Hon *John Choate*, Esq; Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. in and for the County of *Essex*, to receive and examine the Claims of Debt against the Estate of *Richard Johnson*, late of *Lynn*, Cordwainer, deceas'd, intestate, and represented insolvent; and Six Months is allowed the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims.—NOTICE is hereby given that we shall attend that Service on the last Monday of this, and the second Monday of the five next ensuing Months, at the House of Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, Innholder in *Lynn* aforesaid, from 5 to 8 o'Clock, P. M. on said Days.

Lynn, October 11, 1765. *Nathaniel Henchman, Benj. Brame Burchsted,* } Commissioners.

For *LONDON*,
The Brig *Tristram, David Shand* Master, will sail by the last of this Month, having two Thirds of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage apply to the Master, or *Samuel Hughes* in Kingstreet.

LAtely imported, and to be Sold by *SAMUEL HUGHES*, Linseed Oyl, Painter's Colours and Brushes, Brimstone, common and Poland Starch, Sieve Bottoms, Gun Powder, best English Peafe by the Cask, Printing Ink, London Pipes of all Sorts, Hemp, English and Russia Duck, Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburgs, *New Castle* Coal's, Grindstones, a Parcel of Junk and a good assortment of English Goods,

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome well-finish'd House, with good Accommodations, and convenient Out-Houses, and a large Store contiguous to the House, which with small Expence might be made a Dwelling-House of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden sufficient for two Families. Said House is very pleasantly at *New-Boston*, and will be sold cheap, and the pay made easy. For further Particulars, inquire of *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.

N. B. If said House is not sold by the Beginning of *November*, it will be to Lett.

To be SOLD, *or* LETT,

A SLOOP burthen about 86 Tons, well found: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

ANY Woman that will go to Service in a Family same Distance from Boston (where there is no Negro) and is willing to do any sort of Work, and can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place, and have good Wages, by enquiring at *John Wheatley*'s in King-Street, *Boston*.

TO BE LETT, OR SOLD,

A convenient House in *Danvers*, near the South Meeting House, where the Rev. Mr. *Holt* now dwells, having two Rooms and a Shop, and a large Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Garden and a Well of the best Water. Inquire of *Benjamin Prescot* in *Danvers*.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Deacon *Edward Ruggles*, late of *Cambridge*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And those that are indebted to said Estate to make Payment, as soon as may be, to *James Noble* of *Boston*, or to *Joseph Williams* of *Roxbury*, Esqrs; Executors to the Estate of the said Deceased. As all the aforesaid Estate Real and Personal is to be sold immediately, any Person inclined to purchase may apply to the Executors aforesaid. Dated at Boston October 5th, 1765.

STray'd or stolen out of a Pasture in Charlestown, on the 3d Instant, a brown Mare, about 13 hands high, trots all, has some white Spots on her Head, and her two near Feet white: Whoever will give Information of the said Mare, or bring her to Timothy Brigden of Charlestown, shall be well Rewarded, and have all reasonable Charges paid.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street,* 1765.

MONDAY, October 28. 1765. [NUMB. 1572.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

HAVE not theſe meaſures a fatal tendency to deſtroy that good affection and confidence between our gracious King, the Britiſh parliament, and his American ſubjects, which has moſt happily ſubſiſted, and is highly important?

Never a people more loyal than the Americans; that more exulted in their relation to the mother country, and enjoyment of Britiſh liberties; that had a greater affection to their ſovereign, or more intire confidence in the Britiſh parliament. And had the juſt and gentle meaſures of the former reign been continued, their loyalty had been fixed;—by every principle of affection, duty and intereſt, it would have been fixed immoveable for ever. But do not theſe meaſures tend to a fatal breach of this affection and confidence? If our royal grants and charters, which we eſteemed compacts with the colonies, are vacated on the other part:—I ſay, if the royal word and ſeal pledg'd in our charters, is not to be rely'd upon; will they not ſay, Where is the foundation of confidence in Engliſh, more than French faith? If our privileges by charter and of the common law in full, ſo ſacredly made over to us, under royal hand and ſeal; and ever till now graciouſly allowed us, muſt be ſovereignly taken away; what have we to truſt to, but ſovereign rule, and arbitrary power? If ſuch ſecurity fails us, what verbal, yea, what kind of ſecurity can avail us? And where the ſolid foundation for the continued affection, confidence and loyalty of A-ns? Protection and loyalty, and ſecurities for both, muſt be mutual to a firmly compacted ſtate: and where the one fails, it is well known in a free ſtate, the other can't be long ſecure. And what renders the caſe harder is—it comes as a conſequent, and one ſort of requital for eminent ſervices for the crown and kingdom. The colonies have been a great ſervice to the nation, by their trade, and in wars alſo; particularly the two laſt. Never colonies exerted themſelves more freely, or better (according to their ability) for the ſervice of the realm; than the Britiſh. And were ever any worſe requited?—We verily tho't, we meritted at leaſt continuance of privileges; if not additional favours. But, I truſt, not one in a million, ever tho't, we ſhould be requited, with diſheriſion, and diſtranchiſement, for our filial affection and ſervices. This is a new and ſtrange method of rewarding, which, perhaps, may be commenſurate to the ſagacity of a Bu-te, Bedford and Grenville, who will be had in remembrance by Americans, as an abomination, execration and curſe; at leaſt as long as theſe meaſures continue.

But is this treatment tender, juſt, or politick! It has already had an amazing affect, on the minds of many thouſands; and doubtleſs will have a worſe, if continued. May not Great Britain, want aſſiſtances from Americans, as they have heretofore done? But to impoveriſh them; to alienate their affections; to deſtroy their confidence, and puniſh their loyalty with diſheriſion---Is this the way to have them?---Suppoſe the moſt urgent occaſions; and ſuppoſe Mr. PITT (next to the King in the heart of Americans) to be replaced in his office, and to nie all his eloquence, can any man of ſenſe imagine that men or monies can be freely raiſed in the American colonies, without a reverſion of theſe meaſures, and a reſtoration of their privileges?

Let us alſo inquire---Do not theſe meaſures tend to ruin the mutual affection and good harmony that has been between the inhabitants of Great-Britain & America? If they perſiſt in it, they have a right to lay on Americans very unequal burthens, in point of trade; and alſo have a right to lay on Americans internal taxes (to eaſe themſelves) in what manner and meaſures they pleaſe; and that they have a right to place over us, at our expence,---and for us to ſupport,--as many placemen and taſkmaſters as they ſee fit; if there muſt be one rule of trial for them, and another kind of court and manner of trial for the A--ri-ns---at the election of infamous informers:---In ſhort, if they claim a ſovereign power to ſuſpend or take away our privileges at pleaſure---or fix the terms of our enjoyment of them upon what conditions they pleaſe; (perhaps the next a Land Tax, or ſome eccleſiaſtical teſt of communion, but whether with the church of England---or Scotland---or of Rome, to be determined by the affection of the M--r or M—y—) if they muſt be abſolute maſters, and we wretched ſlaves, who may neither buy nor ſell—nor have any legal ſecurities or remedies, of defence of Life, Liberty, and Property, but upon their terms, to be newly fixed for us as oft as they ſee fit! Good God!—Where is the conſtitution?---What a ſlender tenure this, for Engliſhmen to hold all their privileges by! Or where the ſolid foundation of that good affection, and harmony, which has heretofore ſo happily ſubſiſted between the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh empire, in England and America?

As the reſult of all, Do not theſe meaſures tend to a very fatal Civil War? I hope, in the mercy of God, things may never be puſhed to this bloody & this dreadful iſſue! which muſt be attended with infinite ill-conſequences to the Mother Country and Colonies; and conſidering the advantage, France and Spain would certainly make of ſuch a criſis; could ſcarce fail of ending in the ruin of England and America.

But for the tendency of theſe meaſures let the reader judge. If they are purſued, I take it for certain, the Americans (every way prevented of ſupplies by trade) have not, and cannot have money enough but a ſhort time to pay theſe taxes with their other debts and neceſſary charges of government. And what muſt be the conſequence? but their lands, the dear patrimony of their fathers---ſettled with great expence, difficulty andd hazzard; and manur'd with equal toil, for want thereof, muſt paſs to taſkmaſters here, or to the men of eaſe and wealth in Britain, who have ſchemed them away for nought. And is this a ſmall evil in the eye of A-ri-ns---or in the ſight of the juſt and eternal judge?—And can the people bear it?---Is it not vanity to expect it, till they have loſt the memory of their dear fathers---are loſt to their own intereſt, and in their affection to their poſterity? In ſhort---never 'till they have loſt the Britiſh ſpirit—are ſcandals to the Engliſh name—and deſerve to wear an eternal chain. Or view it another way. Suppoſe human nature the ſame as in foregoing ages---and that like cauſe will have like effects--and what the probable conſequence? What were the grievances that have cauſed the moſt terrible civil wars, and rivers of blood in England? Was it not the ſuperceeding and trampling upon their liberties, which have been held by common law ---time immemorial; and afterwards confirmed in the Norman way, under hand and ſeal by charter from Henry IIſt.---and afterwards by King John and particularly ſovereign judgements and executions without a trial by their peers---that were chief cauſes of the Baron wars---that made thoſe noble patrons of liberty aſſociate, ſhed their blood, and ſwear by him that lives for ever and ever---that they would part with their ſubſtance, and life itſelf, before they would part with theſe liberties? Was not the raiſing taxes by ſhip money, &c. without the conſent of the good people of England who were to pay them, and arbitrary courts of trial, contrary to the rights of Engliſhmen and the common uſages of the land, principal grievances and cauſes of the civil war in the reign of Charles I? Were not the unconſtitutional arbitrary courts erected, contrary to the Engliſh liberty, and uſages of the nation; corruption of trials by pack'd juries; the arbitrary taking away and trampling upon the privileges of royal charters, and the refuſing to hear petitions and redreſs grievances---arbitrary ſuſpenſe of laws and executions legally obtained; among the principal civil grievances in the reign of James II. which cauſed the glorious revolution? For which the nation needed and inexpreſſibly joyed in a deliverer. If A-ri-ns apprehend their grievances ſimilar to ſome of theſe, which have produced ſuch prodigious ſcenes in the nation; are we ſure they will never call to mind revolution principles taken from the great Selden, and the beſt writers of the Engliſh nation? ſuch as, Where there "is a right there is a remedy. And the uſages of "the nation is the law of the nation, as much as the "uſages of parliament is the law of parliament. And "the law of ſelf-preſervation takes place of all the "laws of compact when they come into competition, &c." And can we be ſure they will have no effect? Indeed if their uneaſineſs was only a ſudden heat of paſſion; from the *novelty* of the tax, it might iſſue and die in ſome tranſient tumults only; but if it proceeds from a deliberate apprehenſion that their moſt important civil liberties are deeply affected: and this uneaſineſs is increaſed, and more deep rooted, the more attentively it is conſidered; (as is now the caſe in fact) then the ill effect is like to be great and laſting; and to increaſe (and not abate) by length of time as the weight of theſe meaſures will be more painfully felt.

And what makes the matter worſe, is, the zealous, ſcribbling advocates for theſe meaſures ſeem to be councellors of Rehoboam's ſtamp; inſtead of hearing the cries, and redreſſing the grievances of a moſt loyal and injured people, they are (like counſellors like) for adding burthen upon burthen, till they make the little finger of his preſent Majeſty, a thouſand times heavier than the loins of his good grand-father, and would bind all faſt with a military chain. But where do ſuch councils tend? How their's ended in Iſrael—In ſuch a revolt and wide breach as could never be healed, is well known. How this will end, time muſt diſcover. If in a ſimilar event (which is not impoſſible to the providence of God, nor more improbable to Britons than five years ago, this ſtamp act was to Americans) the loſs of two millions of the beſt affected ſubjects; and one third, ſome ſay one half of the profits of the national trade, muſt be no ſmall weakening to the moſt flouriſhing kingdom in the world. In fine, ſuch are the nature and number of the evils apprehended, as I ſhou'd think ſufficient to awaken us to an engaged attention to our caſe; to convince us of the neceſſity of a general congreſs, and excite the other governments, from every principle of love and loyalty to our gracious King; to the Britiſh parliament; to the intereſt of the nation and of the colonies---to uſe their utmoſt efforts, in lawful conſtitutional meaſures to avert theſe evils, and for the repeal of this Stamp-Act.

The reaſons aſſigned for theſe extraordinary meaſures, are far from ſatisfactory. 'Tis hard to find the real occaſions of ſtate; and hence the reaſons given by their ſycophant writers, are ſo various, weak and inconſiſtent. The general reaſon is "the "better protecting and ſecuring of the American "colonies." This is very ambiguous.—Have not a free people a right to know to what purpoſe their monies are to be applied? May we not aſk what protection is meant; is it paſt---or future---or preſent? Some are for looking back, and ſay, 'tis reaſonable we ſhould contribute to diminiſh the vaſt national debt; but we know how it has ariſe—by what immenſe ſums ſunk in the ocean—Germany—in which Americans have no more concern than Eaſt Indiamen. And is there any refunding from Germany?—We know what enormous ſums are annually expended—in ſupport of numerous idle officers and place men in Great-Britain, which muſt always keep the nation low; but they are not of American appointment or good will: no, we have long pitied our fellow ſubjects in Britain under theſe heavy burthens;—when we never thought they would attempt to ſaddle our backs with them: I hope theſe are not to be charged to American protection. When our forefathers were few and poor, and incompaſſed with innumerable enemies, they greatly needed help and protection; yet then, there was no ſuch concern and buſtle about it; no, they were left unaſſiſted to their own efforts, and the protection of their God. And no wonder, there was no money immediately to be got by it----But now we are numerous, and Canada and our enemies are ſubdued---ſcarce an enemy dare lift up his head in all the land---now hungry place men, and thoſe who would be ſuch, make a mighty buſtle about our better protection---and we muſt be heavily taxed, and an hundred thouſand pound annually raiſed and ſent over to the Exchequer for the purpoſe ---and by the way, many thouſands of it to go into the pockets of placemen and Stamp Officers of different claſſes; and is not this kind in them? But what ſpecial protection have we ever had, except in the two laſt wars, in which, with great gratitude, we acknowledge the favor of our gracious King, and the Britiſh parliament; but are of opinion, as to the firſt, that the taking of Cape Breton for the crown and realm, was more than a ballance for that and all foregoing protections. And as to the laſt, we were our full proportion, according to our ability, which might bring us off clear; if not---we aſſiſted, and did our part, according to what was required, 'till Canada and the Havannah were conquered; and the whole profits of theſe grants and rich conqueſts have gone to Great-Britain, and not a farthing to theſe colonies. Yea more, has not Great Britain, in fact, received an indemnification for the expences of the laſt war, while Americans have received none? Has not the vaſt territory of Canada, Louiſiana and Florida been added to Great Britain? By what right? They had no prior claim to either. Upon what conſideration was it ceeded to them? but as an indemniſication for the charges of the war; and this indemnification received, is our diſcharge. When they have once received it, to require it of Americans ever again, is ſuch cruelty, and oppreſſion as we are ſure a righteous parliament would never practice; and none but greedy half-thinking politicians would ever think of. Or ſuppoſing any remainder---we think they ought to look to the ſigners of the peace, who had enough in their hands for it; and not diſ-

trefs the poor Americans. To leave us to pay our own heavy debts for the war, and yet pay part of their's, looks as unjuſt as for Britiſh merchants to oblige the American merchants to pay their own debts and part of theirs---when the former are a thouſand times more able: or if there was a demand, we ſhould think it ought to be a certain ſum, from which, when paid, we might be fully diſcharged; and not we and our poſterity be ſubject to heavy, perpetual and endleſs taxes, for ſome ſuppoſed but unknown arrear---which no ſuch pretence can ever juſtify.

Or is this protection future? The expreſſions of the act ſeem to look this way. But what protection of this kind do we want more than the inhabitants of Great-Britain? Or why we ſo heavily taxed to fill the Exchequer, and they not a farthing raiſed for this purpoſe!—Is this equal? Why this diſtinction? Or what tendency has this meaſure to our better protection? Do we not need our monies (even more than the Britiſh ſubjects) for trade, that we may lay up ſomething for our protection? All we have is far from a ſufficient medium for trade, and upon that account can't pay the Britiſh merchants the large ſums we owe them. We are very far from a ſufficient medium for a time a war; and hence the large paper emiſſions we are obliged to emit upon all ſuch occaſions. Let us now ſuppoſe the little ſilver and gold we have is drawn home by taxes, we are impoveriſhed--our monies above three thouſand leagues diſtant, and hoarded up out of our power ever to command; is our protection and ſecurity againſt an invaſion, better in this ſituation, than with our monies and all the profits of them in our own hands? Or will it not throw us into a ſtate of the greateſt inſecurity, and expoſe us to be an eaſy prey to any inſlaving power that may invade us? And if it be the baſe deſign of any in the M——y to reduce us to ſuch a weak, helpleſs, wretched ſtate, that they may make us a prey, we owe them no thanks for it.

Or is it for preſent exigencies of ſtate? Here again we have a wild chace, to find a real occaſion of ſtate for theſe heavy taxes. Some tell us they are needed to augment the ſalaries of Governors, & Judges, &c. But ſuch a tax for ſuch purpoſe—is ſuch groſs ſtupidity and ſuperlative nonſenſe, as requires no anſwer; 'tis added to ſupport courts of Vice-Admiralty, &c. with eight hundred pounds ſalary----Indeed we know that ſeveral thouſands of it is to go to ſupport arbitrary courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty and a numerous tribe of Stamp-Officers and Taſkmaſters, all as here employed, we eſteem a dead weight upon an honeſt, induſtrious community. But is this our better protection? If it muſt paſs by any other than its proper name, it may be called M---ſt--l Policy, or National Thrift, or any thing elſe;---but to paſs it off for better ſecurity and protection, does it not carry a direct inſult upon the underſtandings of Britons and Americans?——'Tis added---to ſupport fifteen thouſand regular troops, to be diſperſed thro' the American governments, to awe and keep them in order, and make them to ſubmit to theſe taxes, &c.---But do not ſuch ſycophants know that a ſtanding army for ſuch purpoſes in a time of peace, is moſt contrary to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution? That it is moſt dangerous to the liberties of a free people; that Rome---France, and many others---loſt their liberties by it. Have they forgot how it alarmed our nation, and the effects of it in the reigns of Charles the 1ſt, and James the 2d? May not ſuch prepoſterous officious impolicy ſend us a Cæſar, to break off our connection to Great Britain, and ſet up as a protector of the liberties of the colonies? Or may it not plunge us here and at home, into a bloody civil war; the damage of which to the nation, an hundred thouſand hireling ſcribblers could not countervail? When they ſpeak of theſe dreadful meaſures with ſuch a bloody guſt and reliſh, we could wiſh them to remember the fable of the Frogs, "What is Sport to them is Death to "us:" For the moment but 300 Regulars are impoſed upon Americans for ſuch a purpoſe, our Liberty is loſt---we are in fact under a military government, which is no government---'tis horrid tyranny, and one of the worſt ſort---And who needs a moment to determine whether it is protection or deſtruction ſuch ſcribblers drive at----

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William Greenleaf,

Fronting CORNHILL, BOSTON,
Has imported in Captains HULME *and* SHAND,
An Aſſortment of Goods for the Season, which he will ſell at the loweſt Advance for Caſh. *N. B.* CASH will be paid for good Pot-Aſh.

William Fiſher

In CORNHILL,
Has imported in Captain *Shand*, who is juſt arrived from LONDON,
A freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he ſells at the cheapeſt Rates.

ALL Perſons indebted for the *Boſton Evening-Poſt* are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Publiſhers thereof.

Boſton, October 28.

WEDNESDAY laſt the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met here, according to Adjournment; and on Friday the Houſe preſented the following Anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the Seſſions, inſerted in this Paper the 30th ult.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

THE houſe of Repreſentatives have entered into a due conſideration of your ſpeech to both houſes at the opening of this ſeſſion; and ſhould have earlier communicated to your Excellency our ſentiments thereupon, had not the late ſudden and unexpected adjournment prevented it.

WE muſt confeſs, that after your Excellency had called us together in purſuance of the unanimous advice of a very full council, we were in hopes you would have given the aſſembly time then to have conſidered the critical ſtate of the province, and determined what was proper to be done at ſo difficult and dangerous a conjuncture.

YOUR Excellency tells us, that the province ſeems to be upon the brink of a precipice! A ſight of its danger is then neceſſary for its preſervation. To deſpair of the common wealth, is a certain preſage of its fall: Your Excellency may be aſſured, that the Repreſentatives of the people are awake to a ſenſe of its danger, and their utmoſt prudence will not be wanting to prevent its ruin.

WE indeed could not have thought that a weakneſs in the executive power of the province had been any part of our danger, had not your Excellency made ſuch a declaration in your ſpeech: Certainly the General Aſſembly have done every thing incumbent on them; and laws are already in being for the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority in the province: Your Excellency doth not point out to us any defect in thoſe laws; and yet you are pleaſed to ſay, that the executive authority is much too weak: Surely you cannot mean, by calling the whole legiſlative in aid of the executive authority, that any new and extraordinary kind of power ſhould by law be conſtituted, to oppoſe ſuch acts of violence as your Excellency may apprehend from a people ever remarkable for their loyalty and good order; tho' at preſent uneaſy and diſcontented. If then the laws of the province for the preſervation of his Majeſty's peace are already ſufficient, your Excellency we are very ſure need not to be told, to whoſe department it ſolely belongs to appoint a ſuitable number of magiſtrates to put thoſe laws in execution or remove them in caſe of failure of their duty herein. And we hope this important truſt will remain with ſafety to the province where the conſtitution has lodged it.

YOUR Excellency is pleaſed to tell us, that declarations have been made and ſtill ſubſiſt, that the act of parliament for granting Stamp Duties in the colonies, ſhall not be executed within this province. We know of no ſuch declarations—If any individuals of the people have declared an unwillingneſs to ſubject themſelves to the payment of the ſtamp duties, and chuſe rather to lay aſide all buſineſs than make uſe of the ſtamp'd papers, as we are not accountable for ſuch declarations, ſo neither can we ſee any thing criminal in them: This houſe has no authority to controul their choice in this matter: The act does not oblige them to make uſe of the papers; it only exacts the payment of certain duties for ſuch papers as they may incline to uſe: Such declarations may poſſibly have been made, and may ſtill ſubſiſt, very conſiſtently with the utmoſt reſpect to the King and parliament.

YOUR Excellency has thought proper to enumerate very minutely the inconveniences that may ariſe from the ſtamp'd papers not being diſtributed among the people; with reſpect to ſome of which your love and concern for the province leads you to fear more for us than we do for ourſelves. We cannot think your Excellency would willingly aggravate our dangers; we are not in particular ſo alarmed, as your Excellency ſeems to be, with the apprehenſion of the hand of violence being let looſe. Your Excellency, upon recollection, will find that all papers relative to Crown matters are exempt from Stamps. The perſons of his Majeſty's good ſubjects will ſtill remain ſecure from injury: That ſpirit which your Excellency tells us attacks reputations and pulls down houſes, will yet be curbed by the Law. The eſtates of the people will remain guarded from theft or open violence. There will be no danger of force of arms becoming the only governing power. Nor ſhall we realize what your Excellency is pleaſed to call a ſtate of general outlawry. This we think neceſſary to be obſerved, without a particular conſideration of all the conſequences which your Excellency fears, to prevent, if poſſible, any wrong impreſſions from fixing in the minds of ill diſpoſed perſons, or remove them if already fixed.

YOU are pleaſed to ſay, that the Stamp Act is an act of parliament, and as ſuch ought to be obſerved. This Houſe, Sir, has too great a reverence for the ſupreme legiſlature of the nation, to queſtion its juſt authority: It by no means appertains to us to preſume to adjuſt the boundaries of the power of parliament; but boundaries there undoubtedly are. We hope we may without offence, put your Excellency in mind of that moſt grievous ſentence of excommunication ſolemnly denounced by the church in the name of the ſacred Trinity, in the preſence of King Henry the Third, and the eſtates of the realm, againſt all thoſe who ſhould make ſtatutes or obſerve them being made contrary to the liberties of Magna Charta. We are ready to think that thoſe zealous advocates for the conſtitution uſually compared their acts of parliament with Magna Charta; and if it ever happened that ſuch acts were made as infringed upon the rights of that charter, they were always repealed. We have the ſame confidence in the rectitude of the preſent parliament; and therefore cannot but be ſurprized at an intimation in your ſpeech, that they will require a ſubmiſſion to an act as a preliminary to their granting relief from the unconſtitutional burdens of it; which we apprehend includes a ſuggeſtion in it far from your Excellency's deſign, and ſuppoſes ſuch a wanton exerciſe of mere arbitrary power, as ought never to be ſurmiſed of the patrons of liberty and juſtice.

FURTHERMORE, your Excellency tells us that the right of the parliament to make laws for the American colonies remains indiſputable in *Weſtminſter*: Without contending this point, we beg leave juſt to obſerve that the charter of this province inveſts the General Aſſembly with the power of making laws for its internal government and taxation; and that this charter has never yet been forfeited. The parliament has a right to make all laws within the limits of their own conſtitution; they claim no more: Your Excellency will acknowledge that there are certain original inherent rights belonging to the people, which the parliament itſelf cannot diveſt them of, conſiſtent with their own conſtitution: amoog theſe is the right of repreſentation in the ſame body which exerciſes the power of taxation. There is a neceſſity that the ſubjects of America ſhould exerciſe this power within themſelves, otherwiſe they can have no ſhare in that moſt eſſential right, for they are not repreſented in parliament, and indeed we think it impracticable. Your Excellency's aſſertion leads us to think that you are of a different mind with regard to this very material point, and that you ſuppoſe we are repreſented: but the ſenſe of the nation itſelf ſeems always to have been otherwiſe. The right of the colonies to make their own laws and tax themſelves, has been never that we know of queſtioned; but has been conſtantly recognized by the King and Parliament. The very ſuppoſition that the parliament, though the ſupreme power over the ſubjects of Britain univerſally, ſhould yet conceive of a deſpotic power within themſelves, would be moſt diſreſpectful: And we leave it to your Excellency's conſideration, whether to ſuppoſe an indiſputable right in any government, to tax the ſubjects without their conſent, does not include the idea of ſuch a power.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

OUR duty to the King, who holds the rights of all his ſubjects ſacred as his own prerogative; and our love to our conſtituents and concern for their deareſt intereſts, conſtrain us to be explicit upon this very important occaſion. We beg that your Excellency would conſider the people of this province as having the ſtrongeſt affection for his Majeſty, under whoſe happy government they have felt all the bleſſings of liberty: They have a warm ſenſe of the honor, freedom and independance of the ſubjects of a patriot King: They have a juſt value for thoſe ineſtimable rights which are derived to all men from nature, and are happily interwoven in the Britiſh conſtitution: They eſteem it ſacrilege for them ever to give them up; and rather than loſe them, they would willingly part with every thing elſe. We deeply regret it, that the parliament has ſeen fit to paſs ſuch an act as the Stamp Act: We flatter ourſelves that the hardſhips of it will ſhortly appear to them in ſuch a point of light as ſhall induce them in their wiſdom to repeal it: In the mean time we muſt beg your Excellency to excuſe us from doing any thing to aſſiſt in the execution of it: Were we in order to avoid aſſertions to reſolve what we have to ſay on this head into mere queſtions, we ſhould with all humility aſk, Whether it would be poſſible for us to add any weight to an act of that moſt auguſt body the parliament? Whether it would not be conſtrued as arrogance and preſumption in us to attempt it? Whether your Excellency can reaſonably expect that the houſe of repreſentatives ſhould be active in bringing a grievous burthen upon their conſtituents? Such a conduct in us would be to oppoſe the ſentiments of the people whom we repreſent, and the declared inſtruction of moſt of them. They complain that ſome of the moſt eſſential rights of magna charta* to which as Britiſh ſubjects they have an undoubted claim, are injured by it: That it wholly cancels the very conditions upon which our anceſtors ſettled this country, and enlarged his Majeſty's dominion, with much toil and blood, and at their ſole expence: That it is totally ſubverſive of the happieſt frame of ſubordinate, civil government expreſſed in our charter, which amply ſecures to the crown our allegiance, to the nation our connection, and to ourſelves the indefeaſible rights of Britons: That it tends to deſtroy that mutual confidence and affection, as well as that equality which ought ever to ſubſiſt among all his Majeſty's ſubjects in his wide and extended empire: That it may be made uſe of as a precedent for their fellow-ſubjects in Britain for the future to demand of them what part of their eſtates they ſhall think proper, and the whole if they pleaſe: That it inveſts a ſingle judge of the admiralty, with a power to try and determine their property in controverſies ariſing

* *See Magna Charta in the Appendix to Hale's 2d part the Crown.*

Bos. Pub. Lib. 790.8.2 v.1 no.1050

from internal concerns, without a jury [illegible] contrary to the very expreſſion of magna charta [illegible] that no freeman ſhall be amerced, but by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage; that it even puts it in the power of an informer to carry a ſuppoſed offender more than a thouſand miles for trial; and what is the worſt of all evils, if his Majeſty's American ſubjects are not to be governed, according to the known ſtated rules of the conſtitution, as thoſe in Britain are, it is greatly to be feared that their minds may in time become diſaffected; which we cannot even entertain the moſt diſtant thought of without the greateſt abhorrence. —We are truly ſorry that your Excellency has never made it a part of your buſineſs to form any judgment of this act; eſpecially as you have long known what uneaſineſs the moſt diſtant proſpect of it gave to his Majeſty's good ſubjects in America, and of this province of which you are ſubſtituted to be the head and father; had your Excellency thought it proper to have ſeaſonably entered into a diſquiſition of the policy of it, you would, we doubt not, have ſeen that the people's fears were not without good foundation; and the love and concern which you profeſs to have for them, as well as your duty to his Majeſty, whoſe faithful ſubjects they are, might have been the moſt powerful motives to your Excellency to have expreſſed your ſentiments of it early enough to thoſe whoſe influence brought it into being.——

We cannot help expreſſing our great uneaſineſs, that after mentioning ſome violences committed in the town of Boſton, your Excellency ſhould aſk this houſe, whether ſuch proceedings are conſiſtent with the dutiful, humble and loyal repreſentations which we propoſe ſhould be made: We are ſure your Excellency will not expreſly charge us with encouraging the late diſturbances; and yet to our unſpeakable ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, we can't but ſee, that by fair implication it may be argued from the manner of expreſſion, that an odium was intended to be thrown on the province. We inherit from our anceſtors the higheſt reliſh for civil liberty, but we hope never to ſee the time when it ſhall be expedient to countenance any methods for its preſervation but ſuch as are legal and regular; When our ſacred rights are infringed, we feel the grievance; but we underſtand the nature of our happy conſtitution too well, and entertain too high an opinion of the virtue and juſtice of the ſupreme legiſlature, to encourage any means of redreſſing it, but what are juſtifiable by the conſtitution. We muſt therefore conſider it as unkind for your Excellency to caſt ſuch a reflection on a province whoſe unſhaken loyalty and indiſſoluble attachment to his Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon and government was never before called in queſtion, and we hope in God never will again. We ſhould rather have thought your Excellency would have expreſſed your ſatisfaction in preſiding over ſo loyal a people, who in that part of the government where the violences were committed, before there was time for them to be ſupported by the arm of civil power, and even while the ſupreme magiſtrate was abſent, by their own motion raiſed a ſpirit and diffuſed it thro' all ranks, ſucceſsfully to interpoſe and put a ſtop to ſuch dangerous proceedings.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to recommend a compenſation to be made to the ſufferers by the late diſturbances:—We highly diſapprove of the acts of violence which have been committed; yet till we are convinced that to comply with what your Excellency recommends, will not tend to encourage ſuch outrages in time to come, and till ſome good reaſon can be aſſigned why the loſſes thoſe gentlemen have ſuſtained ſhould be made good, rather than any damage which other perſons, on any different occaſions, might happen to ſuffer, we are perſuaded we ſhall not ſee our way clear to order ſuch a compenſation to be made. We are greatly at a loſs to know who has any right to require this of us, if we ſhould differ from your Excellency in point of its being an act of juſtice which concerns the credit of the government. We cannot conceive why it ſhould be called an act of juſtice, rather than generoſity, unleſs your Excellency ſuppoſes a crime committed by a few individuals, chargeable upon a whole community.

We are very ſorry that your Excellency ſhould think it needful to intimate that any endeavours have been, and may be uſed, to leſſen your credit with this houſe. Your Excellency cannot but be ſenſible that when the popular pulſe beats high for privileges, it is no unuſual thing for a clamour to be raiſed againſt gentlemen of character and eminence. We can aſſure you that our judgment of men, eſpecially thoſe in high ſtations, is always founded upon our experience and obſervation. While your Excellency is pleaſed to make your duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and a tender regard to the intereſt of his ſubjects of this province, the rule of your adminiſtration, you may rely upon the readieſt aſſiſtance that this houſe ſhall be able to afford you. And you will have our beſt wiſhes that you may have wiſdom to ſtrike out ſuch a path of conduct, as, while it ſecures to you the ſmiles of your royal maſter, will at the ſame time conciliate the love of a *free* and loyal people.

Plymouth, October 15. 1765.

Meſſrs. Flets,

Your inſerting the following in your impartial Paper will oblige ſeveral of your Cuſtomers, and particularly your conſtant Reader and very humble Servant, A British American.

As the Colonies have of late been threatned by wicked and deſigning Paraſites with having ſoldiers quartered upon them, even in their private houſes, with intention as is ſuppoſed to enforce obedience to the deteſtable Stamp Act; and as they have been told by ſycophants and placemen, That it is unconſtitutional for a free, loyal, diſtreſſed people to meet together by their commiſſioners, humbly to petition their King, and that to remonſtrate againſt miniſterial meaſures, however diſagreeable they may be, is in effect to impeach the wiſdom and goodneſs of the Sovereign himſelf, I thought it might be pleaſing to the friends of expiring liberty to entertain them with a few extracts from the famous remonſtrances of the town of Madrid, the capital of the moſt deſpotick monarchy in Europe, to the Queen Regent of Spain in 1669, upon her attempting to introduce, and actually introducing a regiment into that metropolis, and quartering it not on the inhabitants, but in a part of her own palace.——"Madam, the town of Madrid moſt humbly repreſents to your Majeſty, That ſubjects having a natural and civil right, under their oppreſſions, to have recourſe to their Kings; they ought likewiſe according to the ſame laws to hear them favorably, and comfort and maintain them in peace and juſtice---this privilege belongs particularly to this capital town, who are the mouth of all Majeſty's ſubjects. They deſire of you then Madam, a ſerious reflection upon the complaints and public conſternation in which we are put by the levy of that monſtrous body the regiment which is here made, fearing the greateſt inconveniences will enſue therefrom, &c." After many reaſons given againſt the levying the regiment they conclude thus, "We take it to be our duty to repreſent theſe inconveniences to you, that there may be nothing to reproach us with when they come to paſs, and to make known to you that in caſe the reſolution of raiſing the regiment be taken, it wholly concerns the ſervice of your Majeſty to comply with our moſt humble remonſtrances, and ſuſpend the execution of it." SLAVES as they were, their remonſtrance was read, altho' it had not the deſired effect; for a decree paſs'd for the regiment to be raiſed, and they were ordered to *petition* no more, which however produced from the town another addreſs, in which they were joined by the Council-Royal, wherein they ſay "Your Majeſty may conſider that the mournful accidents which happen daily in this town, ſufficiently ſhew the inconveniences of keeping that regiment here, ſince by experience we ſee all the evils that we foreſaw in our former remonſtrances come to paſs. Yes, Madam, once again, the abode of that irregular body in this town is contrary to the chief maxims of good government; and being ſo, we think ourſelves obliged to continue our remonſtrances concerning a matter which regards the repoſe, quiet and privileges of the whole people——the whole town is in a ſtrange conſternation, and it is an unlucky preſage for this town to ſee it filled with horror, murders, robberies, and rapes; for women have been ſeen aſſaſſinated for endeavouring to defend their chaſtity; and your Majeſty, who knows it, hath not inflicted any puniſhment on the offenders—— This being ſo, Madam, can your Majeſty without remorſe call to mind that this regiment, raiſed by your ſole authority (with the advice of impious men, alike enemies to your Majeſty and this kingdom) contrary to the opinion of the people, is the cauſe of ſo many rapes, murders and robberies, which you puniſh not, and not be filled with fearful ſcruples, ſeeing your Majeſty has ſo delicate a conſcience, and a matter of ſuch importance is in queſtion. It is therefore to be hoped that your Majeſty will immediately diſmiſs all wicked men from your councils, and order the regiment to be diſbanded; and that you will call together the moſt knowing perſons of the kingdom, and conſult the good government thereof."—— In conſequence hereof the evil miniſters were removed, the regiment diſcharged, and the tranquility of Madrid and the whole kingdom reſtored.— And ſhall Spaniards, SLAVES! uſe the right of remonſtrating, and in ſuch ſpirited terms too, in behalf of their privileges, to their abſolute Sovereign, Lord and Maſter, and Britons, free-born Britons, thoſe glorious Sons of Liberty, be intimidated from humbly addreſſing their King, the beſt of Kings, and kindeſt of Fathers, for the redreſs of heavy and intollerable grievances! under the falſe pretext that to petition is unconſtitutional, and to fault the wicked conduct of the miniſter reflects diſhonour on the King himſelf? God forbid! Tell not this hideous political doctrine, formed in the dark cell of a *Boot*, and midwifed into the world by the dexterity of a *Greenvillain* brain, I ſay tell it not in Gath, publiſh it not in the ſtreets of Aſkelon. Wherefore my beloved countrymen, treat this baſe, abſurd poſition with the contempt it juſtly merits, and perſevere in your earneſt applications to the throne, till you obtain acceſs to the royal ear—when the ſtamp ſhall be effaced, the ſoldiers kept within their proper limits, trade and commerce reſtored, freed from all its burthens, oppreſſion with its infamous authors forever removed, liberty encroach'd upon no more, and your gracious Sovereign pronounce over you, that his own happineſs conſiſts in the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects, and that his glory and their intereſt are ſo cloſely connected, that no miniſterial arts can, or ſhall ever divide them, his throne being fixed upon the ſureſt baſis the Affections of his People.

Pembroke, October 21. 1765.

To Josiah Keen, *Eſq;*

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants in Town-Meeting aſſembled, conſidering the diſtreſs that will be brought upon us by the Stamp Act, if it ſhould take place: We think ſaid Act intolerable in its conſequences and impoſſible to be carried into execution without the utter ruin of the Province---and yet there is great danger that it may in time diſſolve the commerce connection and friendſhip now ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her colonies; we alſo judge it beſt to withſtand the evil in its beginning, leſt after the chains are once faſtened upon us we ſhould find no remedy till we be worn out and entirely conſumed.——We have therefore thought proper, & do by our unanimous vote give you the following Inſtructions, *viz.*---

"That you give your careful and conſtant attendance at the next aſſembly throughout their approaching ſeſſion, and as occaſion may offer firmly oppoſe ſaid act; not to concur to any meaſures that may have the leaſt appearance of giving it any countenance directly or indirectly:---That you uſe your utmoſt ſkill and wiſdom in concert with the other worthy members of the aſſembly to poſtpone the introduction of ſaid act until the united cries of the whole continent may have reached the ears of our moſt gracious King and the Parliament of Great Britain---and ſhall obtain from them (who wiſh neither the death nor the loſs of their colonies) an anſwer of peace.

We further require you not to give your aſſent or conſent to the embezzlement of the public monies on any occaſion whatſoever, or to accept of any internal tax laid on the Province without their own conſent, and that theſe our Inſtructions be put into the public journals."

It is the vote of the town that the above vote be put on the town records. Voted to give an atteſted copy to the Repreſentative of ſaid town.

BOSTON October 28

The Solemnity of the Rev. Mr. *Wigglefworth's* Inauguration to the Office of Hollisian Profeſſor of Divinity in Harvard College on Wedneſday the 16th Inſtant, as Succeſſor to his late excellent Father, was conducted in the following Manner. The Honorable and Reverend Overſeers and Corporation, together with the Profeſſors and Tutors, accompanied with many Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Clergy and others, and preceded by all the Students, having walked in proceſſion from the College to the Meeting-Houſe, the Rev. Mr. *Eliot* began with Prayer; the Rev. Preſident next pronounced an Oration adapted to the Occaſion; which being finiſhed, the Statutes eſtabliſhed by the generous Founder of this Profeſſorſhip, Thomas Hollis, Eſq; of London, were read by the Hollisian Profeſſor of Mathematics and Philoſophy; in compliance with which, Mr. *Wigglefworth* took the Oaths to the Government, and made ſuch Declarations of his Religious Principles as were there required. Upon this the Preſident, with the Conſent of the Overſeers and Corporation, declared him Hollisian Profeſſor of Divinity. The Profeſſor then pronounced his inaugural Oration; and another Prayer being made by the Rev. Mr. *Appleton*, the whole was concluded by ſinging Part of a Pſalm. The Company returning to the College-Hall were entertained with an handſom Dinner.

We are perſuaded it will give an additional pleaſure to the Friends of Religion and Learning among us, and particularly to the Gentlemen who have generouſly ſubſcribed for the Reparation of the Loſſes of Harvard College, by which thoſe important Intereſts were ſo deeply affected, to be informed, that a great Number of valuable Books is already provided for the public Library, and that Capt. Hunter has juſt brought from London a fine Apparatus for Experimental Philoſophy.

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains *Deverſon* and *Shond*,

A Freſh Aſſortment of

Engliſh and *India* GOODS;

A great Variety of Winter Goods

Which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, both by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock Square, juſt above the Market Where may be alſo had, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, and Green Tea by the Pound, with a genteel and faſhionable Aſſortment of Looking Glaſſes, &c. &c.

For other News and Advertiſements, ſee the SUPPLEMENT.

A Parcel of IRISH LINENS,
Just Imported,
To be sold very low, by
Lewis *and* Bant,
At their Shop in Cornhill, being a Conſignment.
Where alſo may be had
A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD,
By James Anderſon,
At his Store on Treat's *Wharf.*
A freſh Aſſortment of Goods,
Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON.

Caſh given for FLAXSEED by HUGH TARBETT, at his Warehouſe near the *Golden-Ball.*

Whereas on the Evening of the 26th of Auguſt *laſt, amongſt the Money and many other Articles taken out of the Houſe of* Benjamin Hallowell, *jun. there was a Treaſurer's Receipt for* Thirteen Hundred & Fifty Pounds, *Lawful Money, dated 7th* Auguſt 1764, *payable to ſaid* Hallowell *in* 1766, *one Year's Intereſt paid, without any other Endorſement on the Back, and alſo a Note of Hand,* Thomas J. Gruchy's, *payable to* Thomas Atkins *or Order, for £.* 55. 5. 3. *Which Mr.* Hallowell, *the Proprietor, was in Hopes would have been returned before this Time; which not being done, this is only to acquaint the Poſſeſſor or Poſſeſſors that they will be of no Uſe to them, Payment being immediately ſtop'd.*

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Daniel Baſs*, late of *Boſton*, Tanner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Bethiah Baſs*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are required to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtratrix, to prevent further Trouble.

WANTED, *a large* Dutch STOVE. Any Perſon poſſeſſed of one and is willing to diſpoſe of it, may hear of a Purchaſer, by enquiring of the Printers.

WHEREAS it has been currently, and injuriouſly reported, that I the Subſcriber have determined to take the Stamp Papers and Uſe them in the Courſe of my Buſineſs, and that if they were not to be obtained otherways, that I would ſend to Halifax *for them; which Report is a very great Miſtake; for I have determined, and ſtill do determine, that I will not take or uſe them, unleſs People in general do it, being under no Neceſſity for ſuch a Conduct in the Courſe of my Affairs; and I am fully convinced it is the Opinion of the People in Trade in this Town to conduct themſelves in the ſame Manner, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid to the contrary.*
Marblehead, 19 Octo. 1765. ROB. HOOPER.

Jonathan & John Amory
Juſt below the Town Houſe in King-ſtreet.
Have juſt imported a large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuited to the Seaſon, as alſo Nails, Glaſs, Gun Powder, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or Hundred Weight; all which they ſell at the loweſt Rates, as they have every Thing at the firſt Hand.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by THOMAS *and* JOHN FLEET, *at the* Heart & Crown *in Cornhill,*
The BAPTISM of INFANTS a *Reaſonable Service*; founded upon *Scripture* and undoubted *Apoſtolic Tradition*: In which its *Moral Purpoſes* and *Uſes* in *Religion* are ſhewn.
By the AUTHOR of the Diſſenting Gentleman's Anſwer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Three Letters.
Suffer the little Children *to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of ſuch is the Kingdom of* GOD.

Juſt Publiſh'd,
And Sold by R. & S. Draper, T. & J. Fleet, Edes & Gill, *and* Green & Ruſſell.
Ames's Almanack
Reviv'd and improv'd for the Year 1766.
Containing what has been uſual in ſaid Almanack.
Particular Care is taken to have the Courts in the ſeveral Governments corrected by the laſt Laws: The Roads with the Stages corrected from laſt Year, with a conſiderable Addition of them, &c.
By a Student *of* Harvard-College.
By a late Student of Harvard-College.
Price before the *Stamp-Act* takes Place.
Half a Dollar per Dozen, and 6 *Coppers* ſingle.
To be ſold by the Printers *and* Bookſellers *in* BOSTON.
Doctor *Nathaniel Ames*'s ALMANACK for the Year 1766.

To be ſold at the Heart & Crown,
[Price *Two Shillings* Lawful Money.]
OPPRESSION.
A POEM.
By an AMERICAN.
With NOTES, by a NORTH BRITON.

Bleſt harmony of verſe! you 'tis command
The ear of princes, cramp the tyrant's hand,
You ſtrip Oppreſſion of her gay diſguiſe,
And bid the Hag in native horror riſe:
Strike tow'ring pride, and lawleſs rapine dead,
And plant the wreath on virtue's awful head.
To ſee ſuch crimes, and in ſo good a reign,
What hoops of iron can my ſpleen contain!
ANON.

[As the above POEM, publiſhed in *London*, is wrote with peculiar ſpirit, and ſhows at large the cauſes from whence our publick calamities proceed; we hope at the preſent juncture it will require nothing further to recommend it to the notice of every free born ſon of *America*.]

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,
At Warehouſe No. 5. *on the Long Wharf,*
Choice *Antigua* Sugars by the Hogſhead and Tierce, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Stareh, an Aſſortment of Anchors, Pig Iron, Indigo, Bohea Tea, a few very good Lanthorn Leaves, Hoſiery, Wool Cards, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be ſold by Ziphion Thayer,
At the Golden-Lion, *near the Printers hereof,*
Very Cheap
A good and handſome red Harrateen Bed and Counterpin — very little the worſe for the Wear

Imported and to be ſold by
Herman Brimmer,
At Ralph Inman, *Eſq;'s Store on* Greene's *Wharf*, Cheap for Caſh,
An Aſſortment of *Engliſh* Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon. ☞ Alſo *Ruſſia* and *Engliſh* Duck, Ticklenburg, Oznabrigs, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glaſs, Boxes of Muſtard, Ditto of Glaſs Ware, a few Cheſts of *Florence* Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt Imported from London *in the Captains* Deverſon *and* Shand, *by*
Joſhua Gardner *and* Co.
A Freſh Aſſortment of Winter GOODS, which they intend to ſell at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Shop at the Crown & Comb in Cornhill; where may be had choice Sperma Ceti Candles by the Box.

TO BE SOLD,
A handſome well-finiſh'd Houſe, with good Accommodations and convenient Out-Houſes, and a large Store contiguous to the Houſe, which with ſmall Expence might be made a Dwelling Houſe of, being three Stories high, with a fine Cellar under it, with Land and Garden ſufficient for two Families; ſaid Houſe is very pleaſantly ſituated at New Boſton, and will be ſold cheap, and the Pay made eaſy. For further Particulars enquire of *Benjamin* & *Edward Davis*, at their Store the South Side of the Town Dock.
☞ If ſaid Houſe is not ſold by the beginning of *November* it will be to Let.

TO BE SOLD
A large new Brick Double Houſe, with good Accommodations, ſituated in *Williams*'s Court. For further Particulars enquire of Meſſrs. *Green* and *Boylſtone*, or *John Rowe*.

WANTED,
FIVE or Six Hundred Tons of SHIPPING on, Freight from *South-Carolina* to the Markets. Any Perſons diſpoſed to charter them may enquire of the Printers.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Willſon*, late of *Boſton*, Wharfinger, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Mary Willſon*, of ſaid *Boſton*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, in Order for a ſpeedy Settlement.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Catalogue for the Library of HARVARD-COLLEGE in *Cambridge*, acquaint the Public, that they propoſe very ſoon to forward a Catalogue to *London*: And in order to prevent an unneceſſary increaſe of Duplicates, they deſire that ſuch Gentlemen, as purpoſe to give Books to the Library, would as ſoon as may be, ſend the Books or a Catalogue of them, to either the Rev. Preſident, Mr. Profeſſor *Winthrop*, at *Cambridge*, the Hon. Mr. *Hubbard*, or the Rev. Mr. *Eliot*, at *Boſton*. —— And all who have any Books in their Poſſeſſion belonging to the former Library, are deſired to return them to any one of thoſe Gentlemen.

Imported from LONDON,
And to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh, by
Jolley Allen,
At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in *Boſton*,
A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, *viz.*
Broad Cloths, German Serges, knapt and plain Beaver Coating and Bearſkins, moſt colours, with Trimmings ſuitable for the ſame; Velvet Shapes for Jackets cheap; Mens Cloaths of all Sizes, with a great Aſſortment of Stocking Breeches; Cardinals and Shades, Sattin Hats and Bonnets quilted and plain, coloured Crapes, Necklaces, Earings and Pendants, and a genteel Aſſortment of Ribbons, Barcelona Handkerchiefs by the Dozen, ſcarlet, crimſom, black & cloth-colour'd Taffaty, Perſians, Trimmings for Gowns and Sacks, Fillets and Tippets for Women & Children, Iriſh Hollands, ſprig'd & plain Camblets, flower'd and plain Ruſſels, Chinces, Worſted Grograms, yard & half yard Poplins, Capuchin Silks, ſcarlet, pink and black Sattins, Kerſeys, Baize and Flannels, Boys Shoes cheap, Womens beſt *Lynn* made Callimanco Shoes at 36s. O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity.
☞ LIKEWISE choice BOHEA TEAS, by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen, or leſs Quantity, with great Encouragement to licenſed Perſons; and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven & three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.
☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money return'd, by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*.

This Day is open'd,
A new Shop of Engliſh GOODS,
at the Store lately improv'd by GREEN & WALKER, oppoſite Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting-Houſe — conſiſting of Linens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c. too many to be here mention'd, which will be ſold very cheap.

ALL Perſons indebted to *John* & *Thomas Stevenſon*, by Bond, Note of Hand, or Book Debt, are deſired to make Payment immediately, or they may depend on being ſued without further Notice.
N. B. Said *Stevenſons* have an *Aſſortment* of Engliſh Goods, which they continue to ſell very cheap for Caſh. *Boſton, Sept.* 12. 1765.

TO BE LET,
A ſmall Sugar-Houſe with proper Utenſils for refining Sugar. Enquire of *Benjamin Pickman*, Eſq; *Salem, Sept.* 27. 1765.

To be Sold by Ebenezer Miller,
About 100 Acres of Wood Land in *Milton*, and about 60 Acres of Paſturage and Mowing, with a Barn on it, both Pieces lying together, and to be ſold either together or ſeperate. For further Particulars enquire of Col. *Miller* of *Milton*, or Mr. *Iſaac Billing*, adjoining the Premiſes. Alſo,
POOL's Synopſis, five Volumes.
Enquire of *Charles Miller* on *Minot's* T.

The Grantees of the ſeveral Towns lying Weſt of *Connecticut* River, who hold by Patent under the Seal of the Province of *New Hampſhire*, and whoſe Lands by the late Settlement of his Majeſty now fall within the Limits of *New-York* Government, are hereby notified, That the Meeting of the Agents of a conſiderable Number of ſaid Towns ſtands adjourned to the 7th Day of *November* next, Ten o'Clock before Noon, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in *Boſton*, where thoſe Towns who have not as yet appeared are deſired to have their Agent or Agents, to conſider of and determine what further Meaſures may be proper to take to ſecure their reſpective Titles.

High-Water at *BOSTON*, and Sun's Riſing and Setting for the enſuing Week.

High-Water.	H.	M.		☉ *riſes* H.	M.	☉ *ſets* H.	M.
MONDAY,	11	19		6	48	5	12
TUESDAY,	12	6		6	50	5	10
WEDNESDAY,	12	56		6	51	5	9
THURSDAY,	1	45		6	52	5	8
FRIDAY,	2	37		6	54	5	6
SATURDAY,	3	17		6	55	5	5
SUNDAY,	4	7		6	56	5	4

Full this Day 11 Foot.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

Cambridge, October 15. 1765.

Messrs. FLEETS,

By giving the following a Place in your next, you will oblige your humble Servant. Z.

IN the last Boston Papers I observe that the Towns of *B------ee* and *M--------d* have given their Representatives instructions for their conduct at this very alarming crisis; how essentially different the spirit by which they are animated, I leave every one to judge. Sure I am that *B----ee* is possest of a spirit of *Freedom*, and manifests that they still retain that sense of *Liberty* for which the glorious memory of our ancestors will ever be revered, the exertion of which deserves the thanks of every friend to his country.—But—Let us a little observe the instructions from *M--------d*, ushered in by pompous professions of "*Loyalty and Reverence*," the Representatives are instructed to "promote and "join in *dutiful remonstrances and humble petitions*, "to obtain a repeal, or an ALLEVIATION of the "*burthen of the Stamp-Act*." NOTE, they are entirely easy which, whether repealed or ALLEVIATED; and pray, have not the very HUMBLEST OF PETITIONS (not to say *Remonstrances*) been sent from this *loyal* province? and what effect had they? THEY WERE NOT EVEN HEARD. *This unparallelled cruelty will forever remain, as a standing proof of the corruption of that day.* The instructions go on, "And for as much as great tu-"mults, &c. have lately happened in the capital "town of the province, you are desired to bear your "testimony against, and do all in your power to "suppress and prevent riotous assemblies, &c." Quere—would it not (for I ask every Briton) have been more for the honour of that town, if they had possest themselves of a proper spirit, before they had taken the liberty to reform their superiors, and not with *daring impudence*, and this *enormous beam*, a slavish disposition, before their eyes, attempt to take this MOTE from another's. Not that I would be thought to countenance Mobs, or unlawful assemblies; No, every honest man must hate violence, and I dare say those in Boston would do more to prevent disturbance, than *M--------d*, and from very different principles, the former from a principle of humanity, the latter from that of fear; and as to unlawful assemblies, give me leave to say, I think none so much so as those that give away the people's *liberty* ——— The instructions proceed, "And that you do not give your ASSENT to any "act of assembly that shall imply the willingness of "your constituents to submit to any internal taxes "that are imposed otherwise than by the great and "general court, &c." *PRAY OBSERVE, they are not to give their* ASSENT; not a word said of opposition to it, No; if they will fix it upon us they must, but don't you give "*your assent*," it is a matter of indifference to us. O ye unworthy members of society, is not this your plain language?

Not so *B---ee*, they, after enumerating the difficulties of this oppressive tax, say, "As these, "sir, are our sentiments of that act, We the Free-"holders, &c. must enjoin it upon you, to comply "with no measures, or proposals for countenancing "the same, or assisting in the execution of it, but "by all lawful means, consistent with our allegiance "to the King, and relation to Great-Britain, to "OPPOSE the execution of it, till we can hear the "success of the cries and petitions of America for "relief." How different this from *M--------d*? But then follows what ought to be wrote in *Letters of Gold*. "*We further recommend the most clear and* "*explicit assertion and vindication of our rights and* "*liberties, to be entered on the public records, that* "*the world may know, in the present and all future* "*generations, that we have a clear knowledge and* "*just sense of them, and, with submission to Divine* "*Providence,* WE NEVER CAN BE SLAVES." Thus far *B---ee*. *M--------d* then closes with leaving all to the prudence of their representatives. But *B----ee* with reminding their representative, that "the public money is the toil of the people," and therefore cautions against "unconstitutional draughts." "*Very necessary this, when standing armies have of late been raising among us.* I would recommend the perusal of the before mentioned instructions to every one, and the difference will be very obvious.

I would now propose two queries. First, were the instructions given by *M--------d* the general voice of the people? or were they left to a committee to draw up and publish without their approbation? If the last, I pity them for submitting affairs of the last moment to those who have proved their unfitness for the arduous task, by this act.—But if they are the general voice of the people, then I affirm they are set of *mean, abject, pusillanimous wretches*, and certainly have not a drop of British blood in them, but are so intent on present gain, that for a curs'd morsel of yellow earth, they sell themselves and posterity! For my own part, I engage to furnish a sufficient quantity of black paint, to cover them with their proper colour, and would strictly enjoin the operator to give them a double blackness, to distinguish them from their *superior slaves*, whose sable appearance is natural. I would do this, that in future they may not impose themselves upon strangers for Englishmen, nor be reckon'd among the millions of British subjects in America, who groan under these *intollerable grievances*; for these *slaves* do not groan, they are content, only desiring an "ALLEVIATION." There are amongst this people, I doubt not, some who do not join in these instructions: With you, my fellow Britons, I as heartily condole that your lot is fallen on a *rock* † *of slavery*, as I do with those, who by representing them, are employed by "*slaves*, to be *slaves*, to a *slave*." But *B---ee* shall be had in everlasting remembrance, and when they are mentioned, these their instructions shall sound to their honor, *with a voice like thunder*. I congratulate him who appears and represents this spirited town; *an honor worthy to be sought*.

It has been said by a *slavish few*, that opposing this act will put a stop to all business: I deny it. It may, however, and I doubt not will, impede it; but fear not, the time has been when our harbours have been froze up for 6 weeks together, *and did we then starve?* No; Providence has, and will again appear for this *Free People*. It is not likely we shall want! *Oppose with spirit*, and I dare say we shall soon hear the good news of the repeal of this act; for England is truly sick of the late oppressive administration and their measures, now they will *bear our cries, admire our spirit, and redress our grievances*; and God grant we may never again be under the direction of a tyrannick STUART, *Bute*.

But allowing the worst, that even these enemies to their country are endeavouring to propagate, suppose business should stop for the present, pray answer this question, Which is best, for a few months to do nothing and save ourselves from slavery, and the fruits of our future industry to our selves, or to carry on trade, submit to oppression, subject what we have already got, or may get, to be taken away at the pleasure of another, and confirm *eternal slavery on ourselves and posterity? O my friends, think of this Truth!* Remember it is not for a paultry bauble we are contending: No; it is for life, or what is dearer than life, it is for our LIBERTY, *our dying*, our *invaluable* LIBERTY. Let us then unite—— and never submit calmly to be chain'd in perpetual servitude. We are at present as free as those in Great-Britain, and as good subjects as any under heaven. Let us still be loyal to the best of Kings, and while a drop of our *forefathers* blood is warm in our hearts, let us, by exerting ourselves, do honor to their memory. If we must submit (which *Great God* forbid) let us at once give up life and freedom, scorning to live at the mercy of those that would enslave us, and chusing to die free!

† M--------d *is a barren rock.*

Philadelphia, October 17.

We are informed that the Gentleman appointed distributor of Stamps for North Carolina, had resigned his office, on finding how disagreeable it was to the people, who, in general, have shewn as great a dislike to that law as the inhabitants of any of the other colonies have done.

An express from the General Assembly of Georgia has passed through this city for New York, with instructions from them, relating to the congress there.

NEW-PORT, Octo. 17.

We hear that the design for establishing in this City a Market, to commence on Wednesday the 23d Inst. for all Kinds of *Home Manufactures*, meets with universal Approbation; as many were at a Loss to know how to come at what they wanted in these Articles; and that it is expected that it will be equally convenient for those who have such Goods on their Hands, and that quick Sale, and *ready Money*, will induce them and many others to increase their Diligence, and bring their Goods to Market.

On Tuesday last arrived the Sloop William, Capt. Rivers, in 36 Days from Pensacola; by whom we learn, that ten Sail of Transports, with Troops (to relieve those on that Station, who are going Home) were arrived there, and that there has been a great Mortality among them, ten or twelve dying a Day, amongst which was that gallant and worthy Officer Brigadier General BOUQUET, whose eminent Services, and amiable Character, demand the Tears of his Country and Acquaintance:—He arrived the 23d of August, and died the 2d Day of September. Out of six Officers Ladies, who accompanied them, five were dead, and the other very ill, and not likely to recover. The Place, we are told, is barren and uncomfortable, and as no Trade has been permitted with the Spaniards, Four hundred thousand Dollars having been turned away, the Design and Use of it is not very discernable, unless it be for a Burying-Ground.

NEWPORT, *Rhode-Island*, Octob. 21.

The following is a Copy of the Writing found Yesterday morning posted up on the Long Wharf.

Liberty and Property, and no Excise.

MUch has been said in favor of Freedom, but Stentor's lungs would fail, and Cicero's eloquence be exhausted, before an abandoned sett of villains, distributed thro' the towns of America, could be persuaded of the value of it. Nothing but coersive means can do it. Rouse, then, my countrymen and let them know coersive means shall be used! Shall such a forsworn v-----n as the R---e-Island Stamp-m-n, in open violation of his oath, of his honor, as a member of your community, and of your essential rights and privileges, send for the accursed stamp papers, and now bid you kiss his a--e? I say, shall he do all this with impunity? shall he do it and live? or indeed shall any villain among you purchase any of his damnable trash and live? The first of November is very nigh, let not your courage cool, nor your resentment fail.—Don't be terrified at any thing, let not a few hectoring bullies, the C—s of m-n of w-r, scare you; they, like the Devil, are chained, and cannot go beyond their limits. Indeed fear nothing but slavery, love your LIBERTY, and fight for it like men who know the value of it. If you once lose it, it never will be regain'd, and children yet unborn will be eternally cursing your memory.

It is Voted and Resolved, by the *respectable populace*, that out of their body 30 persons be chosen, to inspect and see, both by night and day, how many stamp papers be landed out of the Cygnet man of war, and make report to this board.

It is Voted and Resolved, that the Coll-ct-r of N--p--t shall use none of them in his office, upon pain of our highest displeasure.

It is Voted and Resolved, that if he will clear out no vessels upon paper without stamps, that he shall be drove out of town with a high hand.

It is Voted & Resolved, by this respectable board, that any merchant clearing out his vessel upon stamp papers, shall meet with our highest displeasure.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Salem*, lawfully qualified to vote in Town affairs, at the Court-House (so called) in the same Town, October 21, 1765. after the choice of the Hon. *Benjamin Pickman*, Esq; for Moderator of the Meeting, it was among other things voted as follows, viz.

To ANDREW OLIVER & WILLIAM BROWNE, *Esqrs. Representatives for the Town of* Salem.

Gentlemen,

WE the Inhabitants of said Salem, being fully convinc'd that the act lately pass'd by the Par-Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the STAMP-ACT; would if carried into execution be excessively grievous and burthensome to the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's loyal province; and productive of the most fatal consequences of our trade, as it must soon drain us of the medium necessary for carrying it on—and be injurious to liberty, since we are therein tax'd without our consent, having no Representative in Parliament. But if in any sense we are supposed to be represented, most certainly it is by such only as have an interest in laying *burthens upon us for their own relief*. And further as we are hereby deprived of another *most valuable right*, that of *trial by juries*, and instead of it, have the power of the Courts of Admiralty further extended, which must be destructive of LIBERTY. As these are some of our sentiments of this Act, and as we suppose it may be agreeable to you, to be acquainted with them, in the present extraordinary and critical situation of our civil interests; and we would as much as possible prevent the mischiefs we apprehend must arise from it; and would give a public testimony of our disapprobation thereof.—We do hereby request you to do every thing you legally and prudently may, towards obtaining a repeal of the STAMP ACT, trusting you will use your whole influence on this important occasion, that the evils we so justly dread may be avoided, which this town must largely partake of beyond most others in this government.

And whereas a riotous temper has unhappily prevailed in several towns in this province—to the subversion of laws—the terror of his Majesty's subjects—and the destruction of private property, by which the public harmony has been broken, and our confidence in each other greatly lessened and almost lost: And as internal discords and divisions have a tendency to prevent the repeal and facilitate the execution of the Act, and to bring on us the inconveniences we fear—We do further request you, vigorously to pursue all such measures as tend to suppress tumultuous proceedings—to prevent lawless outrage and violence—and to promote public harmony, order and tranquility.—

Charlestown, South-Carolina, *Sept.* 4.

George Saxby, Esq; Receiver-General of his Majesty's quit-rents here, who has been for some time past in London, we hear, is appointed Chief Officer of the stamp-duties in this province.

Benjamin Barons, Esq; appointed Postmaster-General for the southern district, is arrived from London at Georgia on his way to this town.

NEW-HAVEN, Octo. 18.

Yesterday a Man, called Frazier, was punished here for Burglary and Theft.

Boston, October 28.

Friday last being the Anniversary of the Accession of our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the Third to the British Throne, when he entered the Sixth Year of his Reign; the same was observed here with the usual Demonstrations of Loyalty and Joy.

Tuesday Evening last WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq; of this Town, was married to Mrs. SARAH SAVAGE, also of this Town.

Wednesday last arrived here a Packet Boat from Halifax, lately established by Lord Colvill: She is to sail again in eight Days after her arrival at either Port, Wind and Weather permitting.

Yesterday Morning departed this Life, the Hon. *Joseph Pynchon*, Esq; formerly one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, in the 61st Year of his Age. His Funeral will be attended To-Morrow Afternoon, if the Weather permits.

A Gentleman in London, writes on the 21st of August, That a PRINCE was born that Morning.—Her Majesty has been brought to Bed of three Princes, all in the same Month of the Year, and within nine Days of each other.

They write from London, of August 27th, 'That an Order would soon be dispatched to suspend the execution of Vice Admiralty Courts in his Majesty's North American Provinces, till the subject of certain Appeals from thence shall be discussed in the ensuing grand Assembly of the Nation.'

Capt. Scott, in a Brig from this Place, arrived at London the 5th of September, in about 24 Days Passage.

By a letter from London, we learn, that Complaint is made of some Parcels of Pot-Ash that went from hence last Spring being false pack'd; and that for the future that Article from hence will be thoro'ly inspected which will be attended with great Loss and Expence.

We hear that the Merchants and Friends to America in England, were determined to use their utmost Endeavours the next Session of Parliament, in order to get the Stamp Act Repeal'd.

On the 16th Instant the Rev. Mr. *Asaph Rice* was ordained to the Pastoral Care of the Church & Congregation in Westminster. The Rev. Mr. *Davis* of Holden began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. *Forbes* of Brookfield preach'd a Sermon suitable to the Occasion from 1 Cor. ii. 2. the Rev. Mr. *Parkman* of Westborough gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. *Morse* of Shrewsbury pray'd after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. *Martyn* of Westborough gave the Right Hand of Fellowship.

We hear from Needham, that Capt. Caleb Kingsbury of that Place, had two Sheep which bro't each a Lamb in January or February last; and in August following they each bro't forth another Lamb, which are now fit for Market: This is said to be an Instance scarce ever heard of.

We hear from Halifax in the Province of Nova-Scotia, that on Sunday the 13th Inst. in the Morning, were discovered hanging on the Gallows behind the Citadel Hill, the Effigies of a Stampman, accompanied with a Boot and Deel, together with Labels suitable to the Occasion (which we cannot insert, not being favoured with the same) this we are informed gave great pleasure and satisfaction to all the Friends of Liberty and their Country there, as they hope from this Instance of their Zeal the neighbouring Colonies will be charitable enough to believe that nothing but their dependant Situation prevents them from heartily and sincerely opposing a Tax unconstitutional in its Nature, and of so destructive a Tendency as must infallibly entail Poverty and Beggary on us and our Posterity, if carried into Execution.

The Maryland Gazette, which has been in a declining State for some Time past, expired on Thursday the 10th ult. in *uncertain* Hopes of a Resurrection to Life again. Aged 1066 Weeks.

Thursday last Capt. Hugget, in a Mast Ship for Casco Bay, put into Nantasket: She had been out 9 Weeks.

At the Court of Assize, &c. held here last Week, one Joseph Pomeroy, having plead guilty to two Indictments for Theft, was sentenced to receive 20 Stripes for each Offence, to pay treble Damages & to remain committed till Sentence be performed.

We have received a Quere relating to the Day on which the Stamp Act commences, whether the first or second of November, as it may be fairly implied from the Words "from and after" in the Act, that it is not to take Place till the latter.

We hear the important Affairs of the Congress, held in New York, were compleated last Week.

BANKRUPT.

Grant Webster, of Salisbury, Trader.

† For Earl Date † vide the Circular Letter of March page 18 & vide it Oct page 53

The following Advertisement appeared in the New-York Gazette of Thursday the 17th Instant.

A Meeting of the Friends to LIBERTY and the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION in this City and Parts adjacent, is earnestly desired by great Numbers of the Inhabitants, in order to form an ASSOCIATION of ALL who are not already SLAVES, in OPPOSITION to all ATTEMPTS to make them so.

Next Thursday *will be published,*

[Price *Half a Pistereen.*]

THE TIMES.

A POEM.

By an AMERICAN.

Caleb Blanchard

Has imported in the last Vessel from London, *and sells at the lowest Rate by Wholesale and Retail, In* Union-Street, BOSTON,

A great Variety of superfine and middling Cloths, Ratteens, plain and knapt Bath Beaver, Serges, Camblets, many Kinds of Stuffs for Womens Gowns, Sattins and Capuchin Silks, Blankets, Baize, Flannels, Wilton Cloths, German Serges, Callamanco, Shalloon, Tammies, Drawboys, Checks, Linens of all kinds, Hosiery, Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs, with all sorts of Piece Goods generally imported to this Market, too many to enumerate.——Also English & Ravens Duck, a genteel Assortment of Looking Glasses, Boxes of Glass Ware, Felt & Castor Hats, Hat Trimmings, &c.

Richard Salter,

HEreby acquaints his Customers and others, that he has imported from *London* per Capt. *Hunter*, a general Assortment of *English* Goods, particularly such as are suitable for the Season; which he sells at his Shop in Cornhill, *Boston*, by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap---Also Paper, Ink-Powder, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Gunter-Scales and Dividers; West India Pilots; gleaved Charts; Mariners Compasses and Kalenders; Patoun and Wilson's Epitomes; also a number of valuable Books, among which is a Set of Chamber's Dictionary, with Scotts Supplement, 4 Vols. Folio, to be sold at the Sterling Cost and Charges.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA

By the Hundred or smaller Quantity,

Pepper, Spices, Poland Starch, &c. to be sold by

Baker *and* Bridgham,

At their Shop in Union-Street,

Also, a general Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season, Cutlery Ware, &c. *at the lowest Rate for Cash.*

European and India Goods

Imported and to be sold by

Jonathan Jackson

At his Store in *Newbury-Port*,

Where he will supply Country Traders & Others, upon as good Terms for Cash, as can be had in *Boston* or *Portsmouth*.

Sarson Belcher

Hereby informs his Customers and Others, That he has removed his Shop from opposite the Sign of the *White Horse*, to a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Richard Draper*, Printer, opposite Mr. *Benjamin Church*'s Vendue, where he continues to make and sell HATS of all sorts as usual.

Turkey Figs, Currants, very best

French Indigo, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Spices, Flask Oil in half Chests, Gun Powder, Shot, Hemp, English, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, London and Poland Starch, Long and Short Pipes, Philadelphia Flour and Iron, Bransombs, Hauxhurst, and Salisbury Pig Iron, Sperma ceti Candles. Also a Quantity of coarse blue Broad Cloths, Bearskins, Whitneys, Duffils, and Blankets,

Sold by *William Dennie*,

Cheap for Cash or Credit at his Store lower End of King-Street, Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

A Parcel of Land in a Place

called *Coxhall*, laying in the County of *York*, containing, as by Deed, Five Hundred Acres, belonging to the Estate of *Abiel Walley*, Esq; deceased.—Enquire of *John Osborne*, Esq; Administrator on said Estate.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, *at the Shop lately improved by* William Tyler Kilby,

A Number of Brass Kettles, Fire Arms,

Iron Ware, two large Scale Beams and Weights; with a Number of other Articles.

The Sale to begin at 3 of the Clock, P. M.

This Day is published,

(Price one Shilling)

A CATALOGUE OF

MEIN's Circulating LIBRARY;

Consisting of above Twelve Hundred Volumes, in most Branches of polite Literature, Arts & Sciences,

VIZ.

History,	*Plays,*	*Arts,*	*Gardening,*
Voyages,	*Novels,*	*Sciences,*	*Navigation,*
Travels,	*Divinity,*	*Poetry,*	*Mathematics,*
Lives,	*Physic,*	*Husbandry,*	*Law, &c. &c.*
Memoirs,	*Surgery,*		

Which will be LENT to read,

At One Pound Eight Shillings Lawful Money *per* Year, Eighteen Shillings *per* half Year, or Ten Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Quarter,

By JOHN MEIN, Bookseller,

At the *LONDON* BOOK-STORE,

Second Door above the BRITISH COFFEE-HOUSE, North Side of King-Street, BOSTON,

Where the Books are ready to be delivered out to Subscribers.

To the PUBLIC.

THE repeated request of a number of *Gentlemen*, the friends or literature, hath encouraged the *Publisher* of the above mentioned catalogue, to undertake a CIRCULATING LIBRARY.---A scheme, which, tho' fraught with amusement, has been hitherto unattempted in New-England.—Something of this kind has been long wanted, to amuse the *Man of leisure*; to afford an elegant and agreeable relaxation to the minds of *Men of business*, and, to insinuate knowledge and instruction, under the veil of entertainment to the FAIR SEX---here likeways the *Divine* and the *Christian* may find in the works of the *Pious* and the *Learned*, that exalted satisfaction, which flows from the serious study of the *Christian Religion*---the *Marchant* may meet with a complete history and description of those countries to which he has traded; which may open to him new prospects of advantage, while he indulges a laudable curiosity---the *Student of Physic* will have an opportunity of perusing some of the best books in physic and surgery; and the *Physician*, of corroborating his own experience, from the judicious observations and practice of the most noted medical Authors—the *Man* who delights in speculation and solitude, may retire with his favourite authors, into the calm and venerable regions of *Philosophy*: And, *Those* to whom a lighter sort of literary amusement is necessary, will here always find an opportunity of employing their leisure hours with entertainment and satisfaction---the *Man of Taste* and *Sentiment*, in the company of his Shakespear and other dramatic and poetical authors, seized with the noble and genuine enthusiasm of *Poetry*, may enjoy all the pleasure—the painful pleasures attending an exquisite sensibility.

THE *Publisher* hopes, that, a scheme so well calculated for the amusement of the *Public*, will not be suffered to droop for want of encouragement, and tho' he has been at a considerable expence already, yet, upon moderate success, he will within less than a twelvemonth, increase the collection to *double* its present size.

Any Persons that have borrowed

Books from the Library of Christ's-Church in *Boston*, are desired to leave them at *John Pigeon*'s Insurance-Office.

TO BE LET,

A very commodious House in

Cold-Lane, fronting Sudbury-street, at present in the Occupation of Mr. *Caleb Loring*, having a good Yard and Garden, and very good Water, &c.—— Enquire of the Printers.

Strayed away from a Stable in

this Town on the Night of the 16th Instant, a dark Bay Horse, about 15 Hands high, has a low Carriage with his Head, and both Trots and Paces. Whoever shall take up said Horse, or give Information to the Printers hereof, so that the Owner may have him again, shall be handsomly rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary Charges paid.

A young Woman with a good

Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to Suckle. Enquire of the Printers.

Three Months further being al-

lowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Norman M'Leod*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceased, for bringing in their Claims: The Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, will attend to receive such Claims, at the House of Mr. *Thomas Hubbard*, Innholder in Kingstreet, from Six to Eight o'Clock, the Evenings of the last Tuesdays of this and the two following Months. *Boston, Oct.* 18. 1765.

To be sold by Nathaniel Balston, *Esq;*

The best Assortment of Nails, lately

imported from the Maker, viz. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. at the lowest Rate by a single Cask. Also, three large Shops in Milk street, opposite the Rev. Dr. *Sewall*'s in *Boston*, to be Let.